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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NOTICE TO SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT READERS

Materials from the USSR media, including the Soviet republic-level press, are also published in the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) serial USSR REPORT: POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS. The majority of Soviet republic press materials as well as selected central press materials, which have been published in recent months in the SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT, will henceforth be published in the above-mentioned JPRS serial, subtitled "Current Political Issues." Subscribers wishing to obtain this JPRS publication should do so through their normal subscription channels. See inside back cover for additional information.

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COMMENTARY ON REAGAN, BREZHNEV ARMS PROPOSALS

Reaction to Statements

LD032150 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 3 Apr 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A conference designated Cannons or Butter, all for the Survival of Humanity has been held in Cleveland, in the state of Ohio. Its participants, representatives from over 115 public organizations, examined ways for curbing the arms race, removing the threat of a thermonuclear war, and strongly criticized the militaristic policy of the Reagan administration. Here is Soviet television and radio political observer Aleksandr Kaverznev:

Good evening, comrades. The recent statements of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the statements of Ronald Reagan are being studied and compared everywhere in the world. Both sides talked about peace, but what different contents are found in this concept. The Soviet Union proposes peace based on the existing balance of power, respect for all states, and noninterference in their affairs, and a reduction of armaments with strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security for the sides. Can there be anything more just? The United States offers peace based on its diktat, military superiority, military presence in many countries in the world, which it has arbitrarily designated as its zones of interest.

What is going to happen? We will have to wait for future developments. This question is being asked in one form or another in the pages of newspapers or in television broadcasts or radio programs. Of course, you have to begin with objective realities, which are: the Americans are beginning to become more deeply conscious of the lack of prospects for the course of the current administration; the arms race it has planned cannot be coped with by its own mighty economy; and the social needs of millions of Americans Americans have been infringed upon. You know about the merciless cuts in the social programs which the working people of America took decades to achieve.

And for the sake of what is all that being done? I read today in one American commentary: Reagan does not understand the threat set by the escalation of the arms race which will sooner lead to war than toward peace. And here is another: The opinion that the stockpiling of arms alone will not secure peace is widely spreading in American society. There is no longer the belief there that war, if it does happen, will bypass America. Polls show that most Americans agree that an arms freeze is necessary. Reagan does not want that; he has refused to follow the good example of the Soviet Union which has imposed a moratorium on the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the country. Reagan organized his press conference, in the words of one American television commentator, only for the purpose of stopping the nuclear disarmament movement in America. But will that succeed?

Another set of objective realities is the position of the West European states with mass antiwar movements. It is indicative that commentators in West Europe when dealing with Reagan's statements are clinging to any line where they might find even a hint of a sincere desire for peace and talks with the USSR, because the desire to find such a hint is so great. But it is hardly perceptible and it is doubtful whether it is sincere.

And the greatest objective reality is the strength of the effect of our peaceful ideas, the Soviet policy. The example shown in the form of a unilateral moratorium, the proposals made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev have encountered a very wide reaction. We have spoken about this, and they have not been overlooked even in the U.S. Congress.

Of course, not every turn of events will be fast. The arms race has been given a big push in the United States. But, if we take into consideration the objective factors enumerated and conduct our policy with tenacity and self-control, about which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke in Tashkent, there is every justification to expect the best.

Kornilov Analysis

LD021436 Moscow TASS in English 1356 GMT 2 Apr 82

["USA: What Is Concealed Behind the Slogan of Additional Armament?" -- by TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Apr, TASS -- "First additional armament and then talks on disarmament." This well known concept of Washington is repeated again and again in the USA. These are not just calls and slogans but an actual, practical military and political policy of the present American administration. As is known, the Pentagon is planning to spend within the next five years an enormous sum exceeding, according to preliminary estimates, two trillion dollars on military purposes. The White House persistently seeks the implementation of the NATO decision to deploy in West European countries almost 600 new American missiles aimed at the Soviet Union and its allies. The Washington strategists who regard Europe as a staging ground of so called "limited nuclear wars," is making plans for "trying out" both barbarous neutron and chemical weapons on European soil.

To justify its militaristic actions the United States claims that the Soviet Union, as was said by President Reagan at his recent press conference, has "a margin of military superiority" over the West and that therefore the United States and NATO should arm themselves additionally and without delay. As the New York DAILY NEWS says, this statement by President Reagan surprised many of his listeners because it has been believed over the last twenty years that the two countries have an approximate parity in strategic armaments.

Yes, there is a real danger to peace and new, terrible armaments are being deployed. But who started this dangerous process? Of the 25 new big arms systems that had appeared by the beginning of the seventies, 23 (including atomic and hydrogen bombs, missile nuclear submarines, MIRV missiles etc..) were first adopted for service in the United States, and not in the Soviet Union. The USSR could not, of course, fail to react to the military danger created by the United States and NATO, but it does not spend on increasing its military might a single rouble above what is absolutely necessary for its defence.

From whatever angle the question may [be] approached there is little logic in what Washington politicians say when they allege, as President Reagan did at the same press conference, that under present conditions not only a reduction but also the freezing of military production might prove "dangerous" to the USA. "A paradoxical logic indeed: At first additional armament to the teeth and then disarmament," the French newspaper LIBERATION says today in a commentary on President Reagan's press conference.

So the crust [as received] of the matter lies not in the mythical "Soviet menace" but in the fact that Washington, squandering more and more billions of dollars on the arms race, would like, getting a longer and sharper sword, to take a position of superior strength in order to make others obey its will. This is also confirmed by well-known statements by Ronald Reagan to the effect that he intends to rebuild the strength of America and to attain military superiority over the USSR. Vain hopes: The Soviet Union has never sought and does not seek military superiority but it will never allow the other side to have such superiority.

"Objectively speaking," said Leonid Brezhnev at the congress of Soviet trade unions recently, "the course of further aggravating the international atmosphere, escalating the arms race and destroying normal ties between states augurs ill for any nation. And that, of course, includes the Americans. But the troubles it will bring mankind may be numerous indeed. This is why we are firmly convinced that this course cannot win the support of the peoples, and has no future. The sooner this is understood by its initiators, the better it will be for all concerned."

PRAVDA Reports Reaction

LD040826 Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 Apr, TASS -- "The new decisions and proposals by the Soviet Union, whose implementation would guarantee resumption of the process of detente and development of mutually beneficial international cooperation disrupted by the United States, continue and develop the harmonious system of initiatives advanced by the 26th congress of our party and are widely backed by all the peace forces on earth," political news analyst Yuriy Zhukov writes in PRAVDA. He points out in a weekly review of international affairs that the entire past week in the United States, Western Europe and the whole world was marked by heated debates on the new Soviet ideas, and primarily on the freeze of medium-range nuclear armaments. "Reagan's refusal to back the new Soviet initatives was denounced everyshere, including in the United States," the review says. "The more so, since at the same time the U.S. Government is imposing on Congress a virtually monstrous military budget envisaging a sharp increase in all types of armaments, including nuclear ones, rather than their reduction."

Writing about Ronald Reagan's recent press conference, Yuriy Zhukov points out: Washington's approach to international security problems set forth in the U.S. President's speech failed to calm Western European public opinion, what the White House hoped to achieve." In the United States itself, advocates of the immediate introduction of a moratorium and beginning of talks with the USSR are sending telegrams to Congress protesting against this delusion of public opinion. "However, all signs indicate," the writer stresses, "that the U.S. administration intends to continue realisation of its dangerous plans under the cover of demagogy claiming that its rapid military preparations are only a necessary condition for a future accord with the USSR on disarmament."

"Facts show that alarm is mounting in the United States and the rest of the world and the will for struggle against the escalating arms drive is awakening," the news analyst concludes.

Zholkver on Reagan Statements

LD031708 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] The latest news conference by President Reagan is the subject of an analysis by our commentator, Aleksandr Zholkver.

Long before it was held, this news conference was given publicity similar to that of a show by a rock star. Television screens went blank and it became clear that a mountain gave birth to a mouse.

What did the U.S. President really propose to end the highly dangerous arms race, first of all the nuclear arms race? He proposed nothing at all. Ronald Reagan only repeated his old offer of the notorious zero option passed off as a proposal to eliminate intermediate-range missiles. Actually, the proposals provide only for the scrapping of Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe, with the full maintenance in Western Europe of American nuclear bombers, American missile-carrying submarines and British and French nuclear missiles and bombers. All these holocaust weapons deployed in Western Europe and in the adjacent seas and oceans are trained at the Soviet Union and its allies.

In the face of such a threat we are offered to disarm unilaterally. Small wonder that in a commentary on President Reagan's statement the Soviet news agency TASS makes a reminder that the proposal ignores the real state of affairs and is only aimed at ensuring unilateral advantages for the United States and its NATO allies. But if the American President has no constructive ideas of his own on how to curb the arms race, couldn't he at least consider the proposals of other countries? The Soviet Union, for example, recently advanced new important initiatives to freeze and radically reduce nuclear armaments without upsetting the current parity.

But President Reagan said nothing about the Soviet proposals urging the United States to sit down to conference table without delay to discuss limiting and reducing strategic arms.

By the way, the reduction could have begun 2 years ago if the United States had ratified the SALT II treaty, which was signed in Vienna back in 1979. However, President Reagan didn't even mention this, nor did he name a concrete deadline when Washington completes finally the so much delayed preparations for resuming SALT talks. Following all this assurances by the American President that the United States is allegedly pressing for a reduction in the war menace have a hollow ring. One can assume apparently, just as so many American analysts do, that this sort of peacemaking statements are [as heard] needed by Washington only to beat down the wave of the antiwar movement around the world, including the United States itself, and in the meantime to carry out unprecedented Pentagon programs.

But issues of war and peace are too serious for mankind to be presented in the style of a television show. As the TASS commentary for President Reagan's news conference points out, the Soviet Union intends to press for the solution of the current problems at the conference table on the basis of the principle of equality and like security. Judging by President Reagan's news conference, one cannot say this about the United States.

U.S., W. Europe Reaction

LD022034 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 2 Apr 82

["Absurd Logic" -- TASS headline]

[Text] [no dateline received] -- After the press conference at which President Reagan of the United States outlined in general form the position of the present administration on problems of international security, a press conference and briefing for journalists were held in Washington at which the White House Press Secretary Larry Speakes and the State Department spokesman Dean Fischer "explained" the President's remarks and confirmed the invariability of Washington's policy of whipping up tension and spiraling the arms race. Thus, Larry Speakes openly stated that the President regarded the strengthening of U.S. armed forces as the only way of ensuring peace. Dean Fischer spoke at length about the possibility and consequences of an "exchange of nuclear strikes" with the Soviet Union, actually laying bare thereby the provocative essence of the U.S. militaristic concept based on the permissibility of some sort of a "limited" nuclear war.

The President's press conference and the subsequent official "explanations" are giving rise to a sharply negative reaction both in the United States and in many countries of the world. Senator Edward Kennedy stated that what the President wanted was to produce more nuclear bombs so as to reduce their number and that this was nothing but arms control turned inside out. The Senator said that the United States was fully capable of defending itself and that if the government thought that the United States now could create more arms while the Russians during this time would do nothing about it this would be dangerously naive of it. Edward Kennedy stressed that millions of American citizens were aware of the danger of nuclear conflict and for this reason were joining the movement to freeze nuclear arms. They reject Reagan's approach which means spending new billions of dollars and creating thousands of new bombs but which does not mean greater security.

The Republican Senator Mark Hatfield, Edward Kennedy's co-sponsor of the resolution on freezing nuclear weapons submitted to the U.S. Congress, said that the intention of the White House to continue the policy of "linking" the SALT talks with problems totally unrelated to these talks can only evoke disappointment. This policy, the senator said, means an endless procrastination of the opening of talks. An end must be put to the nuclear madness.

The influential Federation of American Scientists, which unite some 5,000 prominent members of the U.S. scientific community, has accused the Reagan administration of an irresponsible, myopic approach to the problem of arms control. A statement issued by the federation refutes the administration's contentions that the world balance of forces has "changed in favour of the USSR". By intensifying the arms race Washington proceeds from the mythical premise that this supposedly will improve its positions at the talks with the Soviet Union and compel the USSR to accept unequal arms reductions. The scientists note that guidance of the country is in the hands of a man who evidently is incapable of solving the vitally important problem of arms control.

A number of West European press publications sharply criticise Washington's concept that the United States should "first rearm and only then take its place at the table of negotiatings." "An absurd logic" -- this is how the French newspaper LIBERATION qualifies this militaristic concept. "Reagan", writes LE MONDE, "did not say anything new about the nuclear arms race and this means that the United States intends to continue increasing its atomic arsenal." The London TIMES notes that Reagan has turned out to be incapable of understanding that the continuation of a sincere dialogue with the Soviet Union is a pressing demand of the nuclear age. A number of newspapers express surprise in this connection at the stand taken by some West European politicians who hastened to "solidarise" with the U.S. President's statements.

The U.S. President's remarks, the press notes, were dictated to a considerable extent by his desire to weaken the impression created in the world by the new peace initiatives of the USSR, in particular its decision on the unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons. The Paris LE MATIN notes also the growing alarm of the U.S. administration caused by the mounting anti-war movement in Western Europe and the United States. It is noted that a public opinion poll conducted in all the 50 states of the United States revealed that only 17 percent of Americans approved of Washington's programme of rearming the United States. "Reagan's policy is in an impasse," states the West German FRANKFURTHER ALGEMEINE.

Gratsianov Comment

LD021750 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1500 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] U.S. President Reagan, in a press conference on Wednesday expounded his positions on the problems of the arms race and international security, our commentator Nikolay Gratsianov writes:

The President's statement was undoubtedly influenced by the criticism currently directed against the U.S. administration's foreign policy both inside the country itself and in Western Europe. This is probably the reason that he said the aim of the United States is a very substantial reduction in nuclear armaments. However, this utterance contained the sum total of his love for peace for immediately after this Reagan went on to call for the implementation of his own program, for an expansion of armaments, especially nuclear ones.

With reference to Europe, where the problem of a reduction in nuclear weapons constitutes a key issue in averting the threat of war, the U.S. President once again centered attention on the so-called zero option, which presupposes the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union in the field of medium-range nuclear missiles while fully preserving the equivalent capability of the United States and its European allies, whose arsenal amounts, more or less, to about 1,000 units. In other words everything is geared to the United States and NATO acquiring a very considerable military superiority in Europe.

This intention also lies behind Reagan's refusal to freeze the level of Euro-missiles, which as is known the USSR has proposed in the past and is also now proposing. This refusal is linked with a disinclination to give up the plans to deploy in Europe and additional 600 American medium-range missiles targeted to strike at Soviet territory.

And so that this does not become transparently obvious, Reagan declares that such a freeze is not allegedly advantageous because it would deprive the Russians of the motive for accepting a reduction in nuclear armaments.

Such talk already reveals the meaning [as heard] for the Soviet Union. The moratorium is anything but an end in itself. It is a starting point which could make easier the march along the road of a mutual reduction in nuclear missile capabilities of both sides in Europe. The Soviet Union proposes that these be reduced by one-third and that later the continent rid itself completely of the medium-range nuclear systems and of the tactical systems. And it goes further. If agreement is reached on a moratorium, the Soviet Union [words indistinct] what Brezhnev said 2 weeks ago, stated its readiness as a gesture of goodwill, to unilaterally reduce by a certain figure its medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe [words indistinct] of a future reduction agreement. It also decided to reduce, on its own initiative a number of its medium-range missiles if no further aggravation of the international situation occurred.

It is on the basis of such peace-loving, constructive positions that the Soviet Union acts in the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, which began in Geneva in the autumn of last year. Reagan groundlessly presents the commencement of these talks now as of his own doing, along with his peculiar zero option. In reality the Soviet Union, as is known, had proposed the immediate start of the talks back in October 1979, that is before NATO made the decision to deploy on European soil the American Pershing II and cruise missiles. [passage indistinct]

'Trumanesque' Concepts

PM021343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 82 p 4

[Article by V. Nekrasov under the rubric "Disarmament -- The Command of the Times": Dangerous Calculations"]

[Text] The problem of reducing nuclear weapons in Europe and preventing a new round of the nuclear arms race on European soil, imposed by U.S. and NATO circles, is at the center of international relations today. This very important fact is stressed over and over again by the Soviet Union in official statements and in the course of diplomatic contacts and talks. "At the present moment one could say it is the key question relating to averting the growing threat of a nuclear missile world war," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in this connection at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions. It is no exaggeration to say that the overall development of the international situation in the forthcoming period depends on whether mutually acceptable solutions are found in this sphere which will serve the fundamental interests of all peoples and the strengthening of peace and security.

Appreciation of the complexity and acuteness of the present period and anxiety about the future development of events are spreading through broader and broader strata of the Western countries' population and are penetrating circles which even recently were reacting by no means so personally and actively as they are today to the state of world affairs. Hence the lively interest everywhere and profound approval of the Soviet Union's peace-loving positions and its decisions on new steps which demonstrate an unflagging will for peace and a belief in the possibility of mutually acceptable agreements aimed at halting the arms race. The Soviet Union, as L.I. Brezhnev said, is not losing hope of reaching a reasonable understanding with the United States on the basis of equality and identical security of the sides.

Washington may try to deliberately turn a blind eye to the new Soviet decisions and proposals and, moreover, call them, as did President Reagan, "inadequate." But this does not change the real state of affairs.

To the peoples the Soviet position looks particularly fair and convincing against the background of the U.S. side's obvious desire to avoid serious discussion, let alone a solution of the very important question of reducing nuclear arms in Europe, under cover of the absurd demand for unilateral Soviet disarmament which the U.S. capital calls a "zero option," which sounds like a gibe.

Broad public circles in the West are thus able to see for themselves that it is the United States which is seeking to further heat up the general atmosphere of international relations and thereby facilitate the implementation of its sinister plans vis-a-vis Western Europe. "They want to transform it," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "into a launch-pad for the new U.S. missiles, to transform it into a lightening rod to take the impact of a retaliatory strike in the event of a conflict." That is why Washington is having to maneuver as it encounters peace-loving forces' opposition to its plans. As for the U.S. capital's actual approach to today's very acute problems, it remains the same.

The present administration is seeking justification of its bellicosity in concepts which became particularly popular among U.S. ruling circles under President Truman when it appeared to some people that the United States, which had made a pile out of World War II and had a monopoly on nuclear weapons, was destined for the role of master of the world's destiny. The present U.S. rulers have borrowed from the political outfit of that time Truman's doctrine of "U.S. national security" in the hope of adapting it to the present situation. The U.S. researcher (D. Herdzhin) wrote that according to the doctrine the "development of events throughout the world is seen automatically as having a direct bearing on fundamental U.S. interests."

Following in the footsteps of their predecessors of the immediate postwar years and even surpassing their adventurism, the present U.S. leaders would like to discard the legal and ethical standards of relations between the states, which have been established down through the centuries, and nullify their independence and sovereignty. "They are trying," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "to redraw the political map of the world by declaring parts of the world on all continents zones of U.S. "vital interests." They are arrogating to themselves the 'right' to command some and judge and 'punish' others."

Neither Truman's nor the current interpretation of the doctrine of "national security" takes into account other countries' interests or recognizes equilibrium as the only reasonable basis for international relations in the nuclear age. Its purpose is to safeguard U.S. imperialism's dominant positions in the world. "U.S. policy... violates equilibrium since the United States is not seeking equilibrium," writes R. Augstein, publisher of the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL about the motives behind Washington's desire to build up medium-range nuclear weapons on the perimeter of the socialist community's European borders.

Trying to counter the objective laws of social development and the progressive changes in the world, the aggressive circles of imperialism see militarism as the chief guarantee of the future existence of the capitalist system. The Washington leaders are banking on military force as a means of solving international political problems.

All this is in line with the dominant views in U.S. ruling circles a little over 30 years ago, views which, for obvious reasons have lost touch with today's realities. Although, in view of the world-wide unpopularity of these views, attempts are currently being made to provide a deceptive verbal camouflage for their aggressive essence.

Thus the once fashionable arguments about a "strategy of deterrence" have been almost completely taken out of circulation. They have been replaced by expatiations on the need for "defense" against Moscow's alleged "aggressive impulses." The U.S. ruling elite seeks to pass off its own selfish interests not only as national interests, but virtually as the interests of all mankind. But this does not nothing to change the essence of the matter. As before, Washington hopes to attain its foreign policy goals through the use of force or the threat of force.

Is it really a question of "defense"? U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig put it eloquently enough: "If we want to prevent nuclear war, we must arm ourselves in such a way that we could win such a war." As a result, New York TIMES observer F. Kewis writes, "weapons are, for Reagan, the main issue among the increasingly large number of foreign policy issues," while the central place in relations with the West European allies is occupied by the task of the "deployment of American missiles."

It is necessary to take account of the fact that the emergence of nuclear weapons and their stockpiling and improvement entailed a restructuring of imperialism's strategy. U.S. militarist circles seized on these weapons as a real means of waging war, nurturing the hope that a nuclear war could be "planned" in such a way that the United States will "win." Retired American Rear Admiral Larocque indicates: "Nuclear war is an integral part of American military planning." As even Western political scientists rightly note, it is only one step from the idea of the possibility or even the inevitability of nuclear war to the concept of a "preventive war" or "preemptive strike."

For all this, Washington would prefer the flames of such a war not to scorch the territory of the United States itself. People across the ocean have no intention of sharing the dangers of a nuclear conflict with their allies. That is why the new American medium-range missiles -- known, not for nothing, as "Eurostrategic" missiles -- are being foisted on the West European NATO members. That is why Washington keeps talking about the "European theater of military operations."

All these are futile calculations. The new strategic situation which would be created by the deployment of hundreds of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe capable of hitting targets on the USSR's territory would force us, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, to "adopt retaliatory measures such as to place the other side, including the United States itself, its own territory, in an analogous position."

Meanwhile the U.S. nuclear missile potential has already been turned into one of the main factors, if not the most important factor, in Washington's foreign policy, being used to bring pressure to bear on other states, including the NATO allies. American foreign policy theorists have begun to circulate yet another concept -- that of "interdependence of survival," which lies, according to TIME magazine, in the "principle of American leadership with...multilateral diplomacy," meaning, in effect, the subjugation of the allied countries to U.S. control.

"Interdependence" -- that is no new invention. It owes its birth to that same Truman period, when that concept was aimed at the creation of relations with the allies of a type which would virtually ensure their unilateral dependence on American imperialism. Even then "interdependency" had a military and aggressive coloring.

NATO's missile "upgrading" plans are aimed at turning Western Europe, as the French journal LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE puts it, into "one piece in the extensive U.S. world strategy." These plans have another aim too: To make the U.S. partners resign themselves to a militarized system of international relations, whereby they would be subjugated to American might in the economic sphere too. By imposing "transatlantic partnership" on its West European allies, on the pretext of a deterioration in East-West relations, Washington is counting on resolving certain tasks in the competitive struggle in the capitalist world and undermining its partners' independent positions by hindering the development of normal economic ties with the socialist countries.

Thus calculations, hopes and motives combine in a single mass to push Washington onto a political course which cannot bring ultimate success, but which creates a serious threat to the future of all the peoples.

PRAVDA Roundup

PM021559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 82 p 4

[TASS roundup: "In the Interests of All Peoples"]

[Text] 26 Mar -- In their high appraisal of the USSR peace initiatives expounded by the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman at the 17th Trade Union Congress and the celebrations in Tashkent, the mass media of foreign countries stress the idea that the Soviet Union will wage the struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war and curb the arms race until such time as lasting peace is secure. Many commentaries voice the firm opinion that, in the conditions of the current sharp aggravation of the international situation, the economic and defense might of the Soviet Union and its socialist allies and their restraint and self-mastery represent for all peoples with special clarity the chief obstacle in the warmongers' way.

The Asian countries' public warmly welcome L... Brezhnev's speech in Tashkent, seeing it as a striking new example of the Soviet Union's peaceful nature, Ch. Tseren, president of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences and deputy chairman of the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace, said. The Soviet leader's speech is imbued with genuine concern of strengthening peace and security in Asia, where centers of tension and conflicts still persist.

The peoples of India are proud of the high appraisal of Soviet-Indian relations contained in L.I. Brezhnev's speech, the Delhi newspaper PATRIOT notes. Deep and strong ties unite our countries today in the sphere of the economy, science and culture. Our peoples have not simply gotten to know each other better during these years but have also learned to sincerely respect and value each other. As the TIMES of India stresses, the feelings of mutual trust between Moscow and Delhi are steadily strengthening the developing on the basis of strict observance of the principle of noninterference in each other's internal affairs and in full mutual respect of the special features of the two countries' foreign policy.

The USSR's constructive proposals found a broad response on the pages of the Japanese press. Appealing to the governments of Japan and the PRC to settle their relations with the Soviet Union and to examine its proposals to strengthen trust in the Near East attentively, the newspaper MAINICHI writes: "Tokyo must use Moscow's peace offensive for a genuine relaxation of tension." The USSR's constructive proposals to curb the arms race and consolidate international security confirm once again that the USSR is continuing its active efforts to consolidate world peace in the interests of the peoples. H. Homann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, said. These proposals confirm that the USSR remains a stronghold of peace and a reliable defender of mankind against imperialism's aggressive course.

"There is tremendous interest in L.I. Brezhnev's initiatives throughout the world," the Hungarian newspaper NEPSZAVA comments on the world public reaction to the Soviet leader's speech. L.I. Brezhnev's proposals on the normalization of relations with the PRC are a development of the fundamental position of the CPSU and the Soviet state, which is clearly set out in the 25th and 26th party congress decisions, the newspaper points out. Mirko Kalezic, ambassador of the SFRY Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, announced Yugoslavia's support for the important new foreign policy initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev. "We support all steps aimed at strengthening peace, renewing the process of detente, halting the arms race and disarmament," he said. "In a situation when peace, detente and international cooperation are threatened, reason, a sense of responsibility and political good will are especially necessary. Proceeding from this viewpoint, we react positively to the initiatives advanced by L.I. Brezhnev."

The Soviet leader's speech in Tashkent is a logical continuation of his previous speeches, in which initiatives were advanced aimed at guaranteeing the security of our planet, Cuba's GRANMA writes. The Soviet Union once again represents the chief stronghold of peace on our planet in the peoples' eyes.

Danish Prime Minister, A. Jorgensen appraised the USSR's new peace initiatives positively. The Danish Government, which attaches great significante to strengthening the detente process and disarmament in the nuclear sphere, has reason to treat the Soviet leader's proposals without prejudice.

Speaking in Tashkent, Britain's THE GUARDIAN notes, the Soviet leader once again called on the NATO countries to examine the question of a moratorium as an important step toward achieving an agreement on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. The Soviet leader stressed that it is now up to the West. Another British newspaper, THE TIMES, writes: "Some U.S. allies think that L.I. Brezhnev's proposal is a step in the right direction."

L.I. Brezhnev's initiatives can and must serve as a reliable basis for constructive USSR-U.S. dialogue on questions of curbing the arms race, said B. Fled, distinguished nuclear scientist and chief editor of the journal BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS.

SENATORS CRITICIZE WASHINGTON'S ARMS POLICY

LD031550 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 3 Apr TASS -- Washington's obstructionist stand on nuclear arms control talks increasingly alarms U.S. political figures. Senator Gary Hart accused the administration of being inactive and engaging in idle talk. The Reagan government, he told the Senate, still did not know what its policy in that field should be, how it was going to negotiate and what its goals were.

Clement Zablocki, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said that, in the absence of arms control agreements, the costly arms race was surging ahead and was destabilising the world situation. The U.S. Government, he emphasised, was too slow in working out its position on the talks and was thus making a serious blunder. Delaying tactics in reducing nuclear weapons stockpiles, Clement Zablocki said, caused growing concern among the Americans.

KORNILOV ASSAILS 'TOP SECRET' SENATE BRIEFING

LD031956 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0859 GMT 3 Apr 82

["Deceit 'in Secret'" -- TASS headline: by TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Apr, TASS -- On the USSR's defence spending, "on Soviet civil defence," "on the Soviet Union's long-term military intentions" -- such is a far from complete inventory of CIA "reports" compiled by that center of provocations and diversions for a single purpose -- to blacken the peace-loving policy of the USSR, and justify the militaristic U.S. foreign political strategy. And although the reports were a resounding fiasco every time, the U.S. special services are not giving up: The American CBS television company reports that they intend in the near future to hold -- not just anywhere but right in the Senate -- a certain "top secret briefing" on the subject of the "Soviet threat."

Now, as you know, there is throughout the world widespread comment on the new constructive USSR peace proposals. Discussing the Soviet Union's decision to introduce a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear arms and the Soviet intention to cut the known number of its medium-range missiles this year -- if there is no fresh aggravation of the international situation -- distinguished political and public figures of various countries and the press emphasize that these and other steps by the USSR are convincing evidence of its firm resolution to lower the level of military confrontation and curb the arms race. And now in this same period the CIA plans to play the old cracked record "of the Soviet threat" and moreover in such an honorable auditorium as the U.S. Senate. Why, for what purpose? The answer to this question was given by the same CBS television company which announced that the decision on the briefing "has been taken because the administration's military budget is raising fierce disputes."

It turns out that that's where the shoe pinches: It is not the mythical "Soviet military threat" that alarms Washington, but the fact that in the United States itself the wave of anti-war sentiment is mounting ever higher, and that more and more soberminded Americans, including prominent political and public figures, congressmen, diplomats and scientists are leveling sharp and growing criticism at the administration's foreign policy, on the use of force, and on an unrestrained escalation of the arms race. We should at least recall in this connection the draft resolution submitted to the Senate by E. Kennedy and M. Hatfield calling on the United States and the USSR to reach an agreement on "freezing" the arsenals of nuclear weapons which has already been supported by more than 170 U.S. legislators.

Trying to belittle the significance of the Soviet peace initiatives, to take the heat out of the growing protests in the United States against the arms race, official Washington on the one hand is at great pains to claim that it is "against the tragedy of war", and on the other hand continues to invent fables about the non-existent "Soviet threat" which is called on to justify the U.S. course of "counterarming" and its pursuit of military superiority. And whereas previously these fables used to be addressed above all to the American man-in-the-street, now as we see the CIA and other special U.S. services have been mobilized to "influence" the members of the Senate. A thankless task, to put it mildly. Indeed deceit remains deceit independent of whether it is dealt out to ordinary people or distributed "top secret" in the highest legislative body of the country on Capitol Hill.

KONRASHOV CITES REACTION TO ARMS CONTROL

LD031504 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The position of American administration on arms control and disarmament is discussed by Stanislaw Konrashov, a political observer of the newspaper IZVESTIYA.

In his foreign policy speech in New York last July, Secretary of State Haig declared that arms control requires not only trust but also patience. He described the position of the Reagan administration as that of patient optimism, reflecting, as he put it, the profound aspirations and views of the American people. Now, applicable to the whole post-war arms race, this rather vague description inspires no optimism at all. In regard to strategic arms limitation talks, for one, it means wait for an indefinite period of time.

The movement for freezing nuclear weapons surprised observers, but encouraged Reagan's critics in the Congress. When more than 170 senators and congressmen supported the Kennedy-Hatfield resolution on the immediate freezing of the American and Soviet Nuclear potentials, the White House realized that calls for patient optimism are not the remedy to stem the growing opposition. Against this background, President Reagan outlined his administration's approach to arms control at the news conference on Wednesday. On the one hand, he promised to reduce nuclear arms and toward this end complete preparation for talks with the Soviet Union. But on the other, he warned against repeating past errors, an apparent allusion to the SALT II treaty, and against any haste with arms control process. He reaffirmed his administration's negative reaction to the Kennedy-Hatfield resolution, but praised the Jackson-Warner resolution as an important step in the right direction. Calling for major cuts in American and Soviet nuclear arms, this resolution, however, does not commit the government for setting the deadline for the resumption of negotiations. It's not difficult to see why this proposal is so attractive for the White House. The spirit of patient optimism is still there. That's another ploy for the public to distract it from the infectious, simple and effective idea of nuclear disarmament. We'll see whether it has been swallowed. In the meantime, the declaration President Reagan was forced to make confirms how right Senator Charles Mathias was in saying that the administration least of all shares the American people's awareness of the seriousness of the situation and the need to eliminate the threat of nuclear war.

Only under strong political pressure do American leaders switch over from an arms buildup to verbal pledges of nuclear disarmament. If you recall, it was only after a powerful antinuclear movement in Western Europe, a movement that West European governments could not ignore, that Washington agreed to talks with Moscow on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, and now it's under pressure again -- this time from the Americans who are filled with anxiety and fear about the possibility and even permissibility of a nuclear war. It certainly remains to be seen who will win -- the widespread antinuclear movement of Americans or the administration, seeking to bury the idea of nuclear disarmament. One thing is clear. The administration's policy is becoming increasingly unpopular among the Americans, who dread the possibility of nuclear disaster predicted by their government.

TASS COMMENTS ON U.S. ANTIWAR MOVEMENT

LD030734 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 3 Apr 82

[By TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Apr TASS -- The current upsurge of the anti-war movement in the USA is one of phenomenal occurrences in the recent history of that country. Its characteristic feature is its magnitude and the participation of hundreds of thousands of Americans from among various sections of the population. Neither is it limited to any geographical regions. According to one of the latest public opinion polls (taken by the Foreign Policy Association and covering all the 50 states), only 17 percent of U.S. citizens support the five-year programme worked out by the Reagan administration for the "re-armament of America", and 60 percent of the polled firmly pronounce for the resumption of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union, and demand that the USA adhere to the provisions of the SALT-II treaty which bears U.S. President's signature.

According to an opinion poll taken by the newspaper Washington POST and the ABC television network, most U.S. citizens hold that the danger of outbreak of nuclear war sharply increased with Reagan's taking office as the President. Clayton Fritchey, observer of the Washington POST, emphasizing the seriousness of the mounting anti-war movement and its possible political consequences, warns that only fourteen months after Reagan took office as the President there occurred such a dramatic change in the sentiments of the Americans that the Republican cold-war advocates can be debarred from power if the present wide-spread pacifism continues to grow.

It is in the light of these facts and taking into account the forthcoming highly important mid-term elections in the USA in November that one should view the latest maneuvres by official Washington obviously designed to defuse the mounting wave of the anti-war movement. Hence the peace-making rhetoric -- what observer James Reston describes as a change not of Washington's policy but only of its tone. An example of this is provided by the recent statement by the U.S. President that his aim is ostensibly to sharply reduce nuclear arms and to ensure lasting peace and security.

TIME magazine writes in this connection in its issue dated April 5 that the staff of the White House seek to present the case in such a way as to show that President Reagan deeply adheres to the idea of negotiations on disarmament. The magazine adds that the Reagan government maybe has no particular desire or ability to hold negotiations on armaments but that it has become a practised hand at politics.

However, real facts cannot be camouflaged by a propagandist juggling. The course towards an unbridled arms race is continued. On the eve of his speech at a press conference the President asked Congress for additional appropriations for the ambitious programme for the creation of new types of nuclear weapons.

As congressman Edward Markey justly pointed out, the Reagan administration, which pretends that it wants to prevent a nuclear war, in actual fact pursues a policy and develops armaments which may push America to it.

BOGACHEV VIEWS PROPOSALS ON NAVAL OPERATIONS

LD022258 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 2 Apr 82

[By TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 2 apr TASS -- The Soviet proposals of reciprocal restrictions on the operations of the navies of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization that were made by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium, of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in his speech at the 17th Congress of the Soviet Trade Unions were met with much interest all over the world and evoked lively comments in the world press.

Leonid Brezhnev proposed, in particular, that agreement be reached that the missile-carrying submarines of both sides be withdrawn from the present-day vast areas patrolled by them by way of combat duty and that their cruising be limited by mutually agreed upon boundaries. These Soviet peace initiatives, observers point out, are aimed at resolving one of the more acute problems of maintaining the stability of the world's military-political situation.

The world public is seriously worried by the U.S. preparations for launching another round of the arms race in sea-based weaponry. Recently Washington adopted an unprecedently large-scale programme for building up this component of the U.S. strategic triad. During the next five years the Pentagon intends to spend 42,000 million dollars on strategic submarines. It is planned to fit them out with new missiles intended for delivering the first "disarming" strike, namely, 24 "Trident-II" missiles at each "Ohio" submarine.

Intensive work is going on in the United States to develop this missile which, according to Defence Secretary Weinberger, has a great range and high accuracy and is capable of hitting pinpoint hardened targets, "including missiles silos." Recently keen debates took place between U.S. military specialists on the possibility of developing submarine-based ballistic missiles with a flat trajectory, that is, a trajectory ensuring the minimum flight time to target. This would enable the U.S. to hit targets on the territory of the other side within a few minutes after launching. There are other projects under way to increase the offensive counterforce potential of submarine-based missiles.

The military experts of the U.S. Congress have admitted in one of their papers that the deployment of submarines with high precision missiles capable of reaching strategic targets of the other side within short time limits "encourages the stimulus for a pre-emptive strike."

The Soviet proposals on limiting the areas of combat patrolling of missile-carrying submarines to the areas lying far away from the coast and from the busiest shipping routes would add to the mutual trust of both sides and become a major contribution to maintaining stability, in which all the peoples of the world are interested.

Regrettably, the U.S. administration has hastily rejected the Soviet peace intiative. Trying to belittle their importance, a White House spokesman stated that the proposals on limiting the operational areas of submarines in the world's oceans supposedly met in full only the selfish interests of the Russians. The absurdity of this claim is obvious, and the hastiness with which it was made by the Department of State testifies to Washington's clear intention to exert certain influence on the U.S. allies.

Given all the differences between the approaches of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization to the problems of war and peace, differences steeped in their opposite socio-economic systems and military doctrines, not only the USSR and other socialist countries but, presumably, the United States and its allies should be interested in maintaining military stability, that is, in excluding the possibility of the emergence of a situation in which vital decisions would have to be taken within very short time limits, under the pressure of developments getting out of hand.

Washington's refusal to seriously discuss the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union only shows that the U.S. administration is prepared to sacrifice the security interests of its own country in chasing illusory and, frankly, unattainable military superiority.

So we can agree with Senator Kennedy who said that the U.S. administration had an arms build-up policy but did not have a peace policy.

Setting its immediate utilitarian-militarist considerations in opposition to the security interests of the peoples of the world at large, Washington obviously prefers not to assume any commitment to the international community but to have a free hand in carrying on the arms race.

ZORIN ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS 'SLANDER'

LD041102 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 3 Apr 82

["Moscow Viewpoint" series written by Soviet radio and television political observer Valentin Zorin -- read by announcer]

[Text] Imagine yourself being involved in a libel case, with your name smeared in some defamatory and slanderous newspaper article. After the intial shock, one's natural reaction would be to demand that either the charges against you -- which you know to be utterly without foundation -- be proved by hard facts, or that the person or persons who wrote the slanderous article be exposed and brought to justice. The reason I say all this, writes Valentin Zorin, is because slander is the only word I can use to describe what the media and some high-ranking Washington officials are saying about the Soviet Union.

In levelling all sorts of charges against this country, these people seldom if ever bother to corroborate what they say was facts or proof. And it is really tragic that a fair section of the American public is unwittingly taken in by these crude lies and never asks any questions of the men who concoct these stories. Now, let me give you one recent example. It was just a few days ago that Secretary of State Alexander Haig tabled a memorandum in Congress on the subject of chemical warfare in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan. This so-called document, which has nothing in common with objectivity, tries to prove that Soviet-made toxic substances were being used for some considerable time and on a massive scale in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan. Long before this document was made public, the U.S. mass media started a propaganda campaign accusing the Soviet Union of conducting chemical warfare.

I think we all understand the very serious nature of such charges in our time. But the really interesting thing about this campaign is that ever since it began, the American public has not been given one single shred of evidence to support these charges. Even the Washington POST, which was itself involved in this slanderous campaign, now says that Mr Haig's memorandum has been prepared in view of the prevailing scepticism caused by the scanty nature of the proof contained in the previous State Department documents on this issue. To be more exact, never since the campaign began has either the U.S. media or Washington officials been able to supply to the public any evidence to prove that the Soviet Union was using toxic chemicals. The alleged proof they have been able to muster during all this time would never be accepted by any self-respecting court.

The fact that such proof simply does not exist is demonstrated best of all by the latest State Department documents submitted to Congress quoting some questionable accounts by henchmen of the gory Pol Pot regime that existed in Kampuchea. The State Department could find no better witnesses than a bunch of butchers who bear the responsibility for a truly monstrous crime, commiting genocide against the people of their own country. This fact in itself does no credit to U.S. State Department officials, showing them to be unscrupulous enough to use the services of notorious criminals.

And since they do this, they must really be hard pressed for facts. No one would risk his reputation before the whole world by mixing with Pol Pot butchers in public unless it were the only option left. This alone would be enough, one would think, to make the American public demand an explanation; but no such demand is being made. And I take this to be really sad evidence of a fair number of Americans accepting all this propaganda nonsense for its face value.

Speaking of facts, it may be proper to recall at this time that it was the United States and not the Soviet Union that was using toxic chemicals on a massive scale, and these U.S. chemicals were used in the regions mentioned in Haig's memorandum. There are hundreds if not thousands of Americans who know from their own experience, and not from newspaper accounts, that the United States engaged in chemical warfare in Vietnam. These Americans fought in Vietnam, sprayed these toxic chemicals from their aircraft, or manufactured these poisons at your factories. They know full well that this is not communist propaganda, but disgraceful facts of the recent past. Visitors to Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos even now can see barren fields and large areas of forest destroyed by U.S. toxic chemicals. They would also see the victims of this warfare.

It is not in the Kremlin but in the White House that they prepared the bill authorizing the Pentagon to launch the production of chemical weapons. It is not the Soviet Government but the Reagan administration that requests allocations of more than 800 million dollars for developing these weapons in the 1983 fiscal year. And to make Americans accept those crying violations of international law and the basic norms of morality, the men in Washington have staged one of their most vicious anti-Soviet campaigns. One would hope, however, that traditional commonsense and realism will finally prevail, and the American public will refuse to be brainwashed by men who have no respect for either morality or for plain decency.

KURDYUMOV VIEWS U.S. 'NUCLEAR WAR' EXERCISES

LD050914 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0340 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 Apr (TASS) -- "After proposing the wild idea of the possibility of a 'limited' nuclear war," Washington correspondent Nikolay Kurkyumov writes in PRAVDA today, "the American strategists are attempting gradually to instill in Americans -- who demand that nuclear war should not be unleashed -- the idea that even a general nuclear war would not really be the end of the world, that the majority could survive by sitting it out in a safe place. This is the light in which the 7-year program, approved by the President, for the preparation of the evacuation of two thirds of the population of the United States in the event of the threat of the inevitable outbreak of nuclear war should be viewed.

The new program, costing $412 billion, as announced by the federal agency for government of the country in crisis situations [as received] depends, the correspondent notes, on the President's knowing a week in advance of the need to begin evacuation of residents from 380 "high-risk areas," including 61 military targets, and also from 319 towns. The naming of places where the evacuees could find refuge from radioactive fallout remains the right of the state authorities.

Pointing out that the new civil defense program was adopted and approved by the President on 3 December last year at a National Security Council session the PRAVDA correspondent continues, the Washington POST notes that the Reagan administration has given no explanation why the decision on large-scale emergency preparations was adopted at precisely this moment.

However, Nikolay Kurdyumov writes, it can hardly be considered an accident that in the first 5 days of March this year, the leadership of the White House conducted exercises, in the deepest secrecy, for the event of nuclear war.

These maneuvers, code named (?Ivy League) -- as the WALL STREET JOURNAL reported, while referring to high-ranking officials of the administration -- were the first comprehensive exercises of the military and civil control structure and communications system since 1956, in the course of which actions were perfected in case of a universal nuclear war. Such militarist preparations testify to the fact that the U.S. administration, without putting forward any positive programs with the aim of averting nuclear war, is striving to whip up a military psychosis and keep the American people in a state of fear before a mythical Soviet threat.

BREZHNEV GREETINGS TO PHYSICIANS' CONGRESS

LD031658 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Cambridge, Britain, 3 Apr TASS -- The second international conference "world physicians for the prevention of nuclear war" started working meetings here today. The major forum attended by some 200 delegates from over 30 countries now concentrates on the medical consequences of a nuclear war for Europe. The head of the Soviet delegation, President of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences Nikolay Blokhin, dwelled in his introductory speech at the opening session on the Soviet Union's efforts to strengthen peace and prevent the nuclear threat. "I must fulfill the request of the president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and to convey his greetings and wishes of fruitful work to the movement of world physicians for the prevention of nuclear war", he said to the applause of the audience.

The reports and speeches made at the conference voiced profound concern about the horrible effects threatened by Washington's plans of the so-called "limited" nuclear war.

CEMA'S 'IMPRESSIVE' ACHIEVEMENTS REVIEWED

LD041502 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0555 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 Apr (TASS) -- An international scientific and theoretical conference on the socialist community in the eighties has ended in Sofia. Participants in the conference -- scientists from several socialist states -- discussed problems of the socioeconomic development of the socialist community countries and the deepening of integration within the framework of CEMA.

The conference once again displayed the impressive achievements of CEMA, the most dynamic economic force in the contemporary world. During the last decade the volume of national income in CEMA countries has increased by 66 percent, and the volume of gross industrial production 84 percent. CEMA member countries have overtaken developed capitalist countries by 100 percent with regard to the growth of national income and industrial output.

The production of agricultural produce has grown despite unfavorable weather conditions. In the years 1976-80 the average annual level of agricultural production was 25 percent higher than in 1966-70. The average annual grain yield in Hungary, Bulgaria, the GDR and Czechoslovakia was close to 40 quintals per hectare, which is higher than the average in Common Market countries.

One of the most important results of integration is the assuredness of energy resources and raw materials for CEMA countries. Through mutual deliveries CEMA members covered about nine-tenths of their requirements in oil, whereas the self-sufficiency in oil of EEC countries does not exceed 11 percent.

A decisive contribution in this sphere is made by the Soviet Union. Regardless of the worsening conditions for the production of various kinds of energy, their export to the fraternal countries will increase by 20 percent during the current 5-year period.

Integration has provided the necessary conditions for the joint construction of industrial objects. Capacities that were built during 1976-80 with the combined material and labor resources of CEMA countries will annually yield over 5.5 million tons of ferrous ore, some 200,000 tons of various ferrous alloys, over 200,000 tons of pulp, 6 billion kwh of electricity, and more than 15 billion cubic meters of natural gas.

The successes of socialist integration are a solid base on which CEMA countries are founding, for joint solution, new and ever bigger tasks. The eighties will be a period of fulfillment of long-term targeted programs of the community which demand mutual action in such decisive spheres as securing energy and raw materials for the country, deepening cooperation in machine building, and cooperation in agriculture.

CEMA LIGHT INDUSTRY COMMISSION SESSION ENDS

PM021421 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Prague, TASS -- The 38th session of the CEMA standing commission on cooperation in the light industry sphere was held in Prague from 23 through 26 March. Participating in it were delegations from Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Bulgaria, Poland, the SRV, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR.

CPSU Delegation Departs

LD021712 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1205 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 2 Apr (TASS) -- Today the CPSU delegation led by Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Prague after having participated in the conference of secretaries of the central committees of the fraternal parties of socialist countries which dealt with questions of organizational-party work. At Prague Airport the delegation was seen off by Mikulos Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, USSR ambassador to the CSSR Aleksandr Botvin, Konstantin Zaradov, editor in chief of the journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM and other officials.

'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE' 4 APRIL

LD041746 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 4 Apr 82

["International Observers Roundtable" program with APN political observer Gennadiy Ivanovich Gerasimov, foreign affairs journalist Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin, and All-Union Radio commentator Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev]

Vietnam Party Congress

[Text] Hello, comrades. We would like to begin today's talk with a very important event which has taken place in the life of fraternal Vietnam. This week the Fifth Communist Party Congress was held there. The Central Committee political report presented by Comrade Le Duan reviews the results of the country's development during the 5 years since the previous congress. Among the achievements of the Vietnamese people under the leadership of the party are the rapid unification of north and south, the establishment of proletarian dictatorship over the entire country, the first successes in the socialist remodeling of the southern regions and also, of course, the increased output in industry and agriculture.

[Shishkin] As the forum of one of the glorious fighting detachments of the international communist movement numbering 1.7 million communists, this was a prominent event in the life of Vietnam, and not only of Vietnam. It is of great practical and theoretical importance for other fraternal parties too. The general course of our party, Le Duan said at the congress, is based on full use of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism in the specific conditions of our country, the implementation of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's teaching of the possibility of transition to socialism while bypassing the capitalist development phase. The achievement of this task of truly international significance has proved far from easy. On the one hand, the deep wounds from prolonged warfare against colonizers and foreign aggressors are still being felt.

[Sobolev, interrupting] Excuse me, Gennadiy Arkadiyevich. In order to fully appreciate the significance of the successes of the Vietnamese comrades, it is necessary to take into account the fact that horrible traces were left behind after the expulsion of the American aggressors and their puppets from the south of the country. The unemployed in the south numbered 3 million and there were 1 million invalids and 800,000 orphans. Two-thirds of homes in villages in the south were destroyed. With the use of poisonous chemicals, 1.5 million hectares of jungle and roughly the same area of arable land were destroyed. Fifteen million Vietnamese were left homeless, not only in the south but in the north as well, since almost 8 million tons of bombs were dropped over North Vietnam. The figures for the devastation caused to the economy are equally overwhelming. After the American aggression there was an immediate threat from China. The rebuff given to the Chinese hegemonists was justly listed by Comrade Le Duan among the most important achievements of the past 5-year period.

[Shishkin] It is also important that, regardless of all these difficulties, the Vietnamese Communist Party succeeded in consolidating the independence of the country, and acquired valuable experience in work under the conditions of peace and socialism. It persistently mastered the complicated science of socialist economic management and strove toward broadening and strengthening its links with the working masses. Our party's delegation taking part in the work of the congress, on behalf of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, conveyed to the delegates cordial wishes for full success in the work of the congress and assured the communists of Vietnam that the Soviet Union has been, is and will be standing by Socialist Vietnam in the struggle for building up the economy and the growth of prosperity for the people, in the struggle for multiplying the achievements of socialism. Vietnamese communists can firmly rely on solidarity and support from the Soviet people.

[Sobolev] Soviet-Vietnamese links were given a particularly prominent place at this congress of Vietnamese Communists. The close unity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, Comrade Le Duan emphasized, are a principle, a strategy, and at the same time they are the pathos of revolution. I think these words can be applied to the Soviet position toward Vietnam, too. Comrade Brezhnev spoke very warmly of the Vietnamese comrades and Vietnam in his Tashkent speech. In this speech he touched upon many important problems of the Asian Continent where there are still many burning and explosive points.

Relations With 'Asian Powers'

[Gerasimov] Yes, Vitaliy Sergeyevich. In his speech of 24 March, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev talked of the Soviet Union's relations with the leading Asian powers: India, Japan and China. Relations between the Soviet Union and India are good while those with Japan are under a dark cloud and those with China are poor. Insofar as the Soviet Union is striving toward good relations with all countries, a question arises here: Why is it that the results achieved in different directions are different? In the opinion of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, a few good obstacles to Soviet-Japanese relations have been created by external forces which are trying to draw the Japanese into the dangerous whirlpool of anti-Soviet policy. He thereby touched on the question of the degree of independence of Japanese foreign policy. As recently as 13 March, Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, addressing the budget commission of the upper chamber of Parliament, declared that the Soviet Union poses no direct threat to Japan. That is, the myth of the Soviet threat to Japan comes from outside. But, unfortunately, it is finding adherents here and there even in the ruling circles of that country. Well, the Soviet Union reiterates its proposal, made a year ago, that we should discuss our mutual apprehensions and alarms and come to an agreement on measures to strengthen trust.

[Shishkin] Gennadiy Ivanovich, I think the destructive policy of today's Washington has a lot to do with the fact that Soviet-Japanese relations have not yet been regulated, and the fact that the White House now has quite different aims from those that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke of, which are directed toward normalizing the situation in Asia, has also been demonstrated by the tour of three Asian countries -- namely, South Korea, Japan and the Philippines -- by American Defense Secretary Weinberger. In the course of that visit, Washington clearly continued the efforts it is making to knock together in the Pacific, under its own aegis, a new military-political alliance with the Washington-Tokyo axis as its pivot, and the American bases already existing in the region as its main strongpoints. By involving Japan in its military preparations, Washington is trying, among other things, to reduce its huge trade deficit with Japan by foisting the sale of American arms on it and endeavoring to weaken it as its main competitor in world markets. So we see that, from any point of view, Washington's policy represents a danger both to the people of Japan and to the peoples of other countries of that very important region.

Antinuclear Movement in U.S.

[Sobolev] And it's interesting that to achieve his aims Weinberger has hit below the belt, as it were: He warned the Japanese leaders that unless Japan strengthens its military potential at a fast rate and to a considerable extent, I quote the New York TIMES, the United States will be forced to impose new curbs on Japanese imports, which, in the present crisis, which has also hit Japan, sounds like quite a serious threat. No less interesting, however, is the fact that in reply, the Japanese leaders have spoken of the unwillingness of part of the Japanese public to support a strengthening of military potential. The way world events are developing at the present time, public opinion is constantly gaining in importance. This is a phenomenon typical of the United States itself, where the antiwar or antinuclear movement is growing fast. To give you an idea of its scope in the United States -- it's sometimes called the movement for a freeze -- that is, for a cessation of the production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons.

I will quote a few facts and figures; these data are from the information center of the movement, set up in the state of Missouri 3 months ago. They state that resolutions calling for a freeze on nuclear weapons have been approved by the legislative assemblies of six states, and also by one of the chambers of the legislative assemblies of the states of New York, Kansas and Wisconsin. These resolutions have been put to the vote in referenda to be held in California and three other states in November. This has been achieved by a campaign to collect over 1 million signatures. Resolutions for a freeze have been approved by 23 municipalities and 7 district councils in about a dozen states. They have been passed at city assemblies in more than 200 towns. In other words, where previously only local matters were discussed, they have found it necessary to talk about global world problems and strategic arms. And in Congress, the freeze is supported by more than 170 senators and members of the House of Representatives. That's not yet a majority, but, as a REUTER correspondent reports from Washington, official representatives of the administration fear that the antinuclear campaign could grow to the scale of the campaign of protest against the war in Vietnam.

[Shishkin] Vitaliy Sergeyevich, it's very interesting that as all these apprehensions grow in the administration there's also an obvious and increasing fear, both in Washington and in the other NATO capitals, of public opinion. Here is a very telling episode. At the end of March, the defense ministers of the NATO countries gathered in Colorado Springs in the United States, for their spring nuclear planning session. Extraordinary measures were taken to maintain security and, above all, to ensure the secrecy of these sessions. The entire surrounding area and even the corridors inside the building where the ministers were meeting were guarded by reinforced military police patrols and guard-dogs, while all the approaches to the building were blocked by menacing notices banning demonstrations or picketing. The Reagan administration would have great pleasure in fencing off with police barriers all the West European capitals and many American towns in which the antiwar movement is expanding from day to day. But it has already acquired such dimensions that even the most diehard Washington politicians are having to reckon with it. Even the Republican leaders in Congress are telling the government that they cannot get the Pentagon budgets adopted amidst the present economic crisis and growing opposition to the military budget, in which priority is given to the creation of new types of nuclear weapons. Under these circumstances, the Reagan administration has made an overt attempt to take the heat out of the antiwar movement by by means of maneuvering. As a first step, it decided to undermine the position of the supporters of the Kennedy-Hatfield resolution calling for the establishment of a moratorium on the deployment of nuclear weapons, which has already been supported by more than 170 congressmen. This resolution was countered by the Jackson-Warner resolution, which also talks about a moratorium, but only after the United States has secured nuclear superiority for itself. It is this resolution that was backed by President Reagan at his press conference on 31 March. This resolution, he declared, is a right step in the right direction. As even the first reactions to the President's statement show, however, the peace campaigners in the United States have assessed it as a right step toward the continuation of the crazy nuclear arms race which Washington has unleashed.

Reagan's Press Conference

[Gerasimov] It was an altogether unusual press conference, Gennadiy Arkadiyevich. It took place in the evening and was shown on television at peak viewing time. And it had been prepared very slowly and very carefully. At this press conference, Reagan said that the United States is completing preparations for talks with the Soviets on the reduction of strategic arms. One immediately asks oneself: Have things really started moving? This was nothing more than an April fool's joke. Let us look more carefully at the whole of this problem. Preparations for talks require time, of course, but the SALT problem can hardly be said to have come as a bolt from the blue for America. It has been widely discussed for more than 10 years now, and all the arguments for and against are well known.

But everything depends not so much on a study of the problem as such, but on attitudes to it. Time presses, meanwhile, and this issue -- and this was stressed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on 17 March -- is becoming more and more acute and urgent.

And there are several reasons for this. While these so-called American preparations for talks have been dragging on, the Defense Department, as we know, has mounted broad programs for further armaments, including new weapons systems which can pull the carpet from under the agreements which are still possible on limitation, reduction and control. In other words, if these fantasies about military hardware are not curbed they will upset all diplomatic calculations and hopes of reversing the arms race. Alongside the promises to begin talks at some point, perhaps during the summer, one can now hear arguments being voiced -- and there is nothing new in them, by the way -- that American agreement should be sold as dearly as possible, that preliminary Soviet concessions should be demanded and that American agreement should be linked to American approval of Soviet behavior. Naturally, this is just a pretext: one can always find something to cavil at, and the very formulation of the question is illegitimate in that the United States, no less than the Soviet Union, should have an interest in seeing a lowering of the level of nuclear confrontation. Here is what Thomas Watson, the former U.S. ambassador to Moscow, said in this respect: Watson said that a rejection of SALT talks is equivalent to suicide. And we can now see Reagan inviting the Soviet Union, at his press conference, to join America in reducing nuclear arms, but he does not name a date and he makes provisos concerning America's need to continue the implementation of its armaments programs, provisos which undermine this invitation. It is interesting that according to former Secretary of State Edmund Muskie the very fact of the press conference being held can be considered a victory for the freeze movement. Official Washington has started talking about it. However the question is whether this is not being done with an underhand purpose in mind, to take, as the Americans say, the wind out of the sails of the antiwar movement which has sprung up in America as reaction, incidentally, to the administration's militarist policies.

[Sobolev] It is also said that Reagan was trying to freeze the antiwar movement instead of freezing arms.

[Gerasimov] The rise of the antiwar movement appeared last year and at the time Weinberger and other American officials were saying that all this must be the hand of Moscow or of local communists. This was a very stupid explanation. Basically the explanation was that Europeans simply were frightened by the new American policy and feared that Americans consider Europe a theater for military action, and they do not want war on their own territory. At that time Americans were still comparatively calm because only Europe was involved. But I recall that the very idea of a nuclear freeze was put forward by an American activist from the ranks, so to speak -- (Randall Forsberg). It was put forward quite a long time ago now, and at first it seems it was ignored. But later, when the Americans felt that the new administration's militarist policies are also threatening to their own existence, they this simple and clear idea became an example of straightforward thinking turning into political force when embraced by the masses. I would say that from now on the scale of the movement will only grow.

EEC Session in Brussels

[Sobolev] Speaking of West Europe, I think we should say that the European Common Market marked its silver jubilee this week, 25 years after the foundation of the European Economic Community. Now its membership comprises 10 countries -- it is called the "ten" -- although perhaps it would be more correct to speak of the "not quite ten" since Greenland is leaving the community.

I shall simply quote here a description of the jubilee meeting in Brussels of the heads of states and governments from the Common Market. A pointless summit was what the French LE MATIN called it.

Another French paper DES ECHOS writes: The European summit ended in failure. The British DAILY MAIL says that the community is faced by extraordinarily gloomy prospects. The GUARDIAN describes the airless and gloomy atmosphere at the Brussels meeting, the the DAILY TELEGRAPH writes that the 25th anniversary was noted with a surprisingly gloomy statement by Commission Chairman Thorn. It is more like a funeral repast than a jubilee. And the reasons: We argued again about Britain's contribution and agricultural product prices! This argument has been going on for some years now and it is time we got used to it.

The crux of the matter is, of course, not in the specific but in the general economic crisis of West European countries. It also makes life difficult for the leaders of these countries insofar as their political fate is connected with this crisis. One cannot expect to win a good place for oneself in history through a popularity crisis. The insidiousness of the United States, the senior partner, attracting capital from West European banks by way of high interest rates, also comes into play here. Japan is also being insidious in flooding the world market with its goods and thus stifling production in West Europe. Trade, the possibility to sell, is now like precious air to bourgeois economy, and in particular trade with the East. At the same time Washington is trying, much as before, to put a spoke in the wheel. It appears it has backed down, so to speak, over the gas for pipes deal, in order not to forever spoil its relations with the allies. It was only recently that the American administration was ready to do anything to prevent that deal, even to arrest West German businessmen participating in the contract, should they appear in the United States. In the hope to stopping the construction of the gas pipeline, Washington forbade General Electric from supplying Europe with certain units for pumps with 25,000kw capacity. The pumps are intended for pumping gas. But not long ago West European newspapers gave prominent coverage to reports from Moscow about successful trial runs of just the same type of compressor, and that its mass production will begin next year. These are the ignominious results of U.S. attacks on the gas for pipes deal. Easing the pressure on this deal, Washington tried immediately to harm trade between the USSR and West Europe from another angle -- through credit. In world trade very little is bought for cash, expecially now when the crisis has created more sellers than buyers. And when the USSR comes forward as a buyer it too makes use of credit facilities, which do not come as a gift by any means. However, Washington demands of West European countries that they should impose limits to credit facilities in their trade with the USSR. So far, things in this respect are going no better for the United States than in the case of the gas pipeline, but Washington continues to persist.

So the gloom among the leaders of the countries of the European "ten" in Brussels is not, of course, due solely to anxiety about the senior partner on the other side of the ocean. But of course that doesn't make them feel any better, that's true.

[Gerasimov] Well, if we take the documents of the Brussels session, the final communique contains passages that certainly won't please Washington. For example, that final communique stresses the considerable role of economic relations with the countries of East Europe. It says that those relations are of great importance in stabilizing and developing East-West relations as a whole. In other words, it emphasizes the positive political significance of trade. That's very different from what, say, the leaders of the countries of West Europe heard from the American emissary, William Buckley, when he visited them to try to persuade them to limit our credits.

[Shishkin] I don't think there's any particular contradiction, as it were, between the failure of the Brussels session and what you might call the greater audacity of the Common Market toward the United States which has come to light. Indeed in summing up the results of 25 years of the Treaty of Rome, one cannot fail to note that all that the countries of the Common Market have in common is their high level of unemployment, marketing difficulties, high bank rates, underloading of enterprises and so forth.

As one American agency has rightly commented, the Treaty of Rome has by no means saved the Common Market from the world industrial recession. But at the same time, one cannot fail to notice that in the 25 years that have elapsed since then, the Common Market has turned into quite a powerful capitalist grouping. And, therefore, when we examine the contradictions in the Common Market itself, we mustn't close our eyes to the fact that the ever-growing contradictions among the three centers of world capitalism are of still far greater importance than the squabbles among particular members of the Ten. Under the influence of Lenin's law of the unevenness of the development of individual capitalist countries in the age of imperialism, the shifts in the distribution of forces between the United States, the Common Market and Japan, which had begun earlier, are continuing and deepening. It is as a result of this that the countries of the Ten sometimes raise a voice that contradicts the voice of the United States.

[Gerasimov] Or let's take another theme. In the opinion of the countries of the Ten, expressed in their final communique, the tension and conflicts shaking Central America are engendered by severe economic problems and social inequality; and these same problems are exacerbated by the state of the world economy. In other words, here we see a tacit negation of the American analysis, the analysis, so to speak, which says that what's happening in Central America is international terrorism or something, or communist expansion, and similar balderdash. Nicaragua's UN representative Daniel Ortega has put it like this: The real causes of the struggle of the peoples of Central America were present before the Bolsheviks in Russia seized power from the tsars. It has become very difficult for the United States to explain their policy in that region in terms acceptable even to their own allies.

Elections in El Salvador

[Sobolev] Well, since we've broached the subject of Central America, today I think we ought to analyze the results of the so-called elections in El Salvador. Last Sunday, they elected their constituent assembly. Only two forces took part in the election. One of them was the Christian Democratic Party, whose leader, Duarte, is nominally president of the ruling junta. In fact, power belongs to and will belong to the army. In any case, Duarte's party would more correctly be called a faction, since a considerable proportion of the Christian Democrats have thrown in their lot with the Revolutionary Democrat Front. The second force is again made up of five extreme rightwing groupings. They call themselves a party, though in reality they're nothing more than gangs of thugs. The main one -- and the biggest of them -- known as Arena, is led by the retired major D'Aubuisson, who acquired the nickname of a psychopathic murderer from the former U.S. ambassador in El Salvador, White. Duarte's party gained about 40 percent of the vote, D'Aubuisson's group about 30, and the major's brother officers shared the rest between them.

The assembly will convene in mid-April; it will appoint a caretaker president, who will have every chance of being confirmed in office at next year's presidential elections. At any rate, the major at the moment has the most favorable chance of this. As the recent election showed, he knows how to organize voters, so to speak, by using unrelenting terror.

Throughout last week the bourgeois press and Washington leaders have been rejoicing at the high turnout among the electorate: Two out of every three Salvadorans eligible to vote allegedly did so. These figures provided by the junta are not, of course, worth the paper they are printed on. There were no registers of electors and everyone could vote wherever and however many times he wanted, and bundles of voting papers appeared and disappeared so blatantly, without any record being kept of them, that it caused a scandal even before polling began. The junta could thus have rallied together more voters than the country's entire population. Latin American history is no stranger to such incidents.

The results of the election looks even more ridiculous. Washington propaganda is extremely awkwardly attempting to persuade the whole world that the majority of Salvadorans voted for the ultra-right groups of armed bandits which have been terrorizing the country all these years and have brutally murdered large numbers of civilians, including dozens of priests and Archbishop Romero himself, who was so loved by believers. And the inhabitants of such a Catholic country as Salvador voted for his murderers. Of course, this is absurd.

Washington is trying to put on a brave face. Reports say that there is serious concern there over the probable replacement of Duarte by d'Aubuisson. Hinton, the present American ambassador, spoke very anxiously about how this could hinder the United States in extending military aid for the dictatorship even before the election. What is involved is not any scrupulousness on the part of the U.S. administration, but the fact that the United States is being shaken by the El Salvador syndrome, which has replaced the Vietnamese syndrome. And the European allies will be even more unhappy about it. Pressure is undoubtedly being applied to d'Aubuisson in the form of threats to deprive El Salvador of American assistance if the major does not reach an amicable agreement with Duarte. Together they would form a two-thirds majority. But the major would then have to play only a supporting role, whereas among his robber brothers, with whom he could also form a majority bloc, the major would be the principal figure. Whatever happens, and no matter how the United States sets out its Salvadoran pawns, the psychopathic killer d'Aubuisson, former unofficial ally of the junta, will now be the United States' official friend. And that means that the election farce has not brought the United States any dividends. It did not clean up the image of the junta, as the saying goes in the American capital, but merely soiled it further.

[Shishkin] As far as this hero of the death squads -- as d'Aubuisson is also known -- is concerned, a report has just come in that Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, has declared that the Reagan administration is already preparing to receive d'Aubussion in the United States as its guest in the near future.

[Gerasimov] He was not allowed in on one occasion.

[Sobolev] Yes, he was refused a visa once, precisely because d'Aubuisson is clearly a terrorist and cutthroat.

[Shishkin] But they are now preparing to receive him, and that is despite the fact that the whole idea of holding the so-called elections in El Salvador was to lend a certain respectability to the authority he had [as heard] established in El Salvador. As we can now see, all this has now ignominiously failed.

[Sobolev] On that note we end our program, comrades. Thank you for your attention and all the best.

TASS VIEWS REAGAN'S SATURDAY RADIO ADDRESS

LD041550 Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 4 Apr, TASS -- U.S. President R. Reagan made his first radio address to the nation. From now on he plans to make such addresses every Saturday. By doing so the U.S. President has personally started a broad propaganda campaign to advertise his foreign and domestic policies which, as is shown by public opinion polls, is supported by a decreasing number of Americans.

The President devoted his first address to the situation in the economy characterized by deepening industrial slump, growing unemployment and the aggravation of a number of other problems. Reagan had to admit these were hard times for many Americans when he touched on the announcement made a day before by the Department of Labor to the effect that the level of unemployment in the United States last month had again grown and reached nine per cent of the hired labour force. Such statistics the President said could not serve as a "conciliation" to those who were seeking a job and could not find one, to farmers and small-time businessmen going broke. Reagan also admitted that the bank credit interest rates remained inadmissibly high, the deficit of the federal budget was growing, and that alarm had seized financial markets. The President said that were no remedies to cure the economy immediately.

At the same time he defended his program for the so-called "economic recovery". The main elements of this program are multi-billion cuts in the allocations for social needs and an unbridled growth of military spendings. Reagan disclosed that his administration planned further cuts in the allocations for domestic needs, cuts which spell more hardship for the mass of the Americans.

Senator Edward Kennedy bitterly criticised the economic policy of the administration. He said in Congress that the administration's policy failed to come up with any reasonable solutions to economic problems. Chairman of the Budget Committee of the House J. Jones said that the administration's economic programme clearly needed serious changes.

Deputy leader of the Democratic minority in the Senate A. Cranston said the Reagan's economic programme was a failure. Commenting on the radio address of the President, he stressed that during the stay in power of the Republican administration the state of the U.S. economy had sharply worsened.

President Reagan made his speech against the background of growing dissatisfaction, as shown by public opinion polls, with his economic program which provides for high budget deficits, the CBS television company said. The U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT writes that Americans believe that the administration is not only unable to take the country out of a profound economic crisis but, on the contrary, makes it worse, by making the tax-payer bear the brunt of the arms race.

The "brain-washing" propaganda campaign started by the President, has been met with scepticism despite the fact that the White House pins great hopes on it as a means for slowing down a drop in the popularity of President Reagan and his administration. A whole number of broadcasting stations received it exactly as unsubstantiated propaganda. REUTER reports that in many U.S. cities local broadcasting stations refused to relay Reagan's address. Their spokesmen explained the move by saying that news-wise it had little value -- the President simply made a speech motivated by political considerations.

U.S. VETOES OF UN RESOLUTIONS DENOUNCED

LD032038 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] New York, 3 Apr, TASS -- In the duration of one day, or to be more precise, one hour the United States twice vetoed at the United Nations Security Council draft resolutions calling for a peaceful settlement of conflicts in the world's trouble spots -- Central America and the Middle East.

The new U.S. vetoes at the Security Council are a striking demonstration of the openly cynical approach of the present U.S. administration to the solution of international problems. While paying lip service to its "respect" of human rights and sheeding crocodile tears about the imposition of martial law in Poland, official Washington both puts up with and even screens the reign of terror on the Israeli-seized Arab territories where young Palestinians were dying in recent weeks under the bullets of Israeli soldiery.

Permanent observer of the Palestine Liberation Organisation to the United Nations Zehdi L. Terazi had every reason to say at the security council meeting that principles have become a cheap ware in the United States. He said the whole wide world could see that the United States was actually a partner in the crimes perpetrated by Tel Aviv against the Palestinians.

Flouting universally accepted norms of international relations, official Washington is ever more often trying to replace them, both in practice and in diplomacy, with the "right" of the strong, with a stake on blackmail and on a big stick.

In Central America the United States is using this "right" itself, and in the Middle East encourages Israel to follow the same policy. Resorting to veto at the Security Council, Washington was protecting this "right" for itself and its allies.

Vladimirov Commentary

LD032032 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] On Friday the United States used twice its veto in the Security Council when voting on the resolutions concerning the situation in Central America and the Middle East. Our observer Aleskandr Vladimirov comments:

Two vetoes in one day is a case unprecedented in the United Nations history, but still for United States policies it isn't so surprising, I believe. Indeed, what did in both cases the United States representative in the Security Council vote against? Against appeals to settle conflicts peacefully through talks and against meeting the just demands of the peoples fighting for their national and social liberation, in this case the peoples of Latin America and the Arab people of Palestine. But were there really any reasons to contend that the United States delegation in the United Nations would act otherwise? Of course not. After all, in both regions United States policies are in clear contradiction with the aspirations of the peoples and the generally accepted norms of international law in accordance with which the United Nations is destined to build its activities.

The essence of United States policies now in Central America and in the Middle East is to perpetuate by any means American political and, above all, military domination.

In these attempts the men in Washington are banking on their minions, the military and pro-fascist dictatorships in a number of Latin American countries -- and on the reactionary militarist regime in Israel. And when these props of the United States imperial bridge begin to totter, Washington doesn't stop short even of using the most brutal force, military force included.

This was repeatedly the case in Latin America when the United States organized military interventions against the Dominican Republic and Cuba, arranged military coups in Guatemala and Chile, removed Washington [word indistinct] political figures in Panama and Jamaica and is now openly interfering in the internal affairs of El Salvador and Nicaragua. In the Middle East, the United States has not only supported in every way Israel's aggression against neighboring Arab countries, support which includes direct supplies of arms, but is now actively encouraging the aggressor's aspirations to annex the occupied Arab territories.

Both in Central America and in the Middle East the United States administration is directly to blame for the fact that up till now there's no peace and unarmed civilians are dying both in El Salvador and on the Jordan's West Bank.

All this was taken up in the United Nations where the United States policy of force and trampling on elementary human rights was put on trial by the peoples and was unequivocally condemned by the great majority of the world community. The legal mechanism which the United States delegation has right now used twice will not help Washington evade such just condemnation.

U.S. SEEKING TO DISRUPT LOS CONFERENCE

LD021144 Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Report by TASS Correspondent Valentin Vasilets]

[Text] New York, 2 Apr, TASS -- The United States is trying to procrastinate the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea, which has already decided to conclude at the current session the development of an international convention which would for the first time in history establish common norms and regulations of using the world ocean resources in the interests of all mankind.

U.S. representatives, acting behind the scene of the conference, are now actively pressing delegations of other countries trying to make them start other talks, in the course of which U.S. egoistic claims would be met at the expense of the interests of other participants in the session.

Speaking at the plenary session, James Malone, head of the U.S. delegation, reiterated the claims which had already been rejected by the conference as absolutely unacceptable, the ones that disrupt the whole package of agreements between over 150 countries.

It should be remembered that the working out of a draft convention took eight years and resulted in producing a thoroughly balanced document consisting of over 300 items.

However, the envisaged restrictions on the extraction of seabed minerals with the aim of preventing their predatory, uncontrollable plunder, do not suit U.S. transnational corporations whose interests are upheld at the conference by Washington representatives. The following episode is typical of the U.S. imperial stand: The New York TIMES published an editorial which expressed the opinion that the United States would withdraw part of its objections against the draft convention and a compromise would be reached. The U.S. delegation responded to the newspaper's supposition in the most hostile way. It immediately came up with an arrogant statement which stressed that all the countries should exert enormous effort in the coming weeks so that the United States agreed to support and sign the draft convention.

Commenting on this great-power declaration, Arnag Prandler, head of the Hungarian delegation, said that not "all the countries" but the United States itself should sincerely exert efforts to make its stand closer to that of the overwhelming majority of the participants in the conference. The Hungarian delegation, as well as delegations of other countries, are not going to indulge in Washington's attempts to gain one-sided advantages for itself.

REPORTAGE ON GROMYKO VISIT TO BELGRADE

Departure From Moscow

LD041046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Comrade Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs, left Moscow for Belgrade today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the SFRY Executive Council. He was seen off at the airport by Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Bugayev, USSR minister of civil aviation; Rakhmanin, first deputy head of a CPSU Central Committee department; USST deputy ministers of foreign affairs; and other officials. Strbac, acting SFRY charge d'affaires in the USSR, was also present.

Gromyko Arrival Statement

LD041418 Moscow TASS in English 1409 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Apr, TASS -- Andrey Gromyko who arrived in the capital of Yugoslavia today was greeted at the airport by member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia Josip Vrhovec, and other officials. Upon arrival Andrey Gromyko made a statement stressing the great significance of the forthcoming talks which should serve the cause of further strengthening friendship between the Soviet Union and Socialist Yugoslavia.

The discussion of international problems with the leadership of Yugoslavia is especially timely in the present tense situation, Andrey Gromyko said.

In his recent speeches at the Congress of Soviet Trade Unions and in Taskhent Leonid Brezhnev put forward concrete constructive proposals the essence of which is clear-cut: to ease international tension, to curb the arms race started by imperialism, and to remove the threat of a nuclear war.

Good relations between the USSR and Yugoslavia is an important factor of international significance, Andrey Gromyko stressed. A sound basis for the strengthening and the development of cooperation between our parties and states is provided by principles and accords recorded in joint documents adopted as a result of Soviet-Yugoslav meetings at the summit level. Among them are the conversations between Leonid Brezhnev and Yugoslav leaders in Belgrade in May 1980.

Strong friendship sealed with historical traditions, with the blood shed jointly in the years of heroic battles against fascism, with the invariable striving for asserting the ideals of peace and social progress, Andrey Gromyko said in conclusion, is a valuable asset of the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples.

Visit to Tito's Grave

LD041948 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, today visited the memorial to Josip Broz Tito in Belgrade and laid flowers on his grave. Today talks began between Comrade Gromyko and Vrhovec, member of the LCY Central Committee and federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Gromyko-Vrhovec Talks

LD041614 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Apr, TASS -- Andrey Gromyko and Josip Vrhovec began talks here.

During a review of relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia it was noted with satisfaction that friendship and cooperation between the two countries were developing successfully in the interests of both peoples, and that there were good prospects for their further development and enrichment.

During a discussion of urgent problems of the present-day international situation, Andrey Gromyko drew special attention to the new constructive proposals advanced by Leonid Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions and in his recent speech in Tashkent, proposals aimed at easing political tensions both in Europe and Asia, curbing the arms race, facilitating the attainment of agreements on the limitation of armaments, above all nuclear ones, and averting the threat of war.

The talks will continue.

Gromyko Banquet Speech

LD042314 Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Apr, TASS -- The Soviet Union is in favour of a calm and solid conduct of international affairs which, it is clear, is out of vogue in certain Western capitals, Andrey Gromyko said. We are for a balanced appraoch to disputed issues arising in relations between states, for the solution of such issues at the negotiating table, for extinguishing the existing hotbeds of international tension and preventing the emergence of new ones, he said at a dinner given in his honour by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia Josip Vrhovec. Following its peaceful course, the minister of foreign affairs of the USSR said, we in the Soviet Union proceed from the sense of historical optimism, from the conviction that mankind will have enough common sense and political will to avert nuclear insanity, to safeguard peace. Leonid Brezhnev has emphatically stressed this thought in his speeches more than once.

Andrey Gromyko has arrived in Belgrade for an official friendly visit.

Touching on the Madrid meeting, Andrey Gromyko said: If it was possible to prevent it from being torpedoed it is only because socialist countries opposed such a move, because other European states displayed a responsible approach, specifically neutral and nonaligned ones, who are interested in preserving the European process which culminated in the act signed in Helsinki. Those who were sterring a line at torpedoing the meeting, one must suppose, felt that neutral countries are not some symbols on the political map which could be moved at one's will.

Andrey Gromyko expressed the hope that after the resumption of the meeting next autumn, all the participating states will make efforts to ensure the adoption by the meeting of positive decisions on all the sections of the Helsinki Act. especially the decision on the convocation of a conference on confidence-building measures, on security and disarmament in Europe. In our opinion, Andrey Gromyko said, the draft final document proposed by neutral and nonaligned states, Yugoslavia among them, creates a sound foundation for that.

Andrey Gromyko stressed that no problem was more important in the world today than the problem of averting the threat of war, above all, nuclear way.

The understanding that a nuclear war will spell catastrophe for mankind, Andrey Gromyko said, is becoming ever more firmly embedded in the conscience of people. Everywhere in the world -- in Europe, on other continents -- militarist policy is countered by a different rising tide: the demand that everything be done to ward off the threat of war, to curb the arms race. It is in the interests of all states and peoples that this tide should become wider and stronger. The tenth wave is yet to come. The Nonaligned Movement where Yugoslavia plays a major role is called upon to make its contribution to consolidating peace.

The Soviet minister specifically singled out the issue of chemical weapons which is a source of growing concern.

The Soviet Union, Andrey Gromyko said, is for blocking this dangerous channel of the arms race, for banishing chemical weapons from Earth. We believe that not a single peaceloving state can remain indifferent or passive in that matter.

We attach much importance to the forthcoming second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, Andrey Gromyko said. The tasks facing the session, the deadlock at the talks on various aspects of limiting armaments, and disarmament demand a resolute activisation of the efforts of all states. It is important, and we think Yugoslavia shares this view, that the session should concentrate on concrete tangible matters in the field of disarmament, and should give impetus to their practical discussion and solution.

Touching on the situation in the Middle East, Andrey Gromyko said: It is high time to understand: The solution there can be provided only by a course toward a comprehensive settlement, the liberation of Arab territories seized in 1967, the recognition of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, up to and including the establishment of their own state, the right of all the states of the region to independent development, and Israel is no exception in this respect.

The more states raise their voice in protest against the encroachment upon the independence and sovereignty of the countries of Central America and the Caribbean, the sooner it will be possible to ease tensions in that reigon, Andrey Gromyko said.

Andrey Gromyko expressed satisfaction over the way Soviet-Yugoslav relations were developing. They rest on a solid foundation, tested by experience and time. These are relations of equal and mutually beneficial cooperation, due regard and respect for each other's interests. Relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia have good prospects before them, the Soviet minister stressed.

Our meetings and talks are being held in Belgrade at such a moment when people in many countries ask this question: Is it possible that the development of international relations will continue to follow a downward trend? A well-grounded concern, if one takes into account that the capital of one of the largest powers has been seized, one may say, by nuclear fever. We do not know what the medical profession thinks about it, but as far as politics go, it is adventurism, insanity.

But it would equally be a mistake to underestimate the reserves at the disposal of the policy of peace, detente and resistance to the arms race. The influence of the forces favouring such a policy is big and real, especially when these forces act from close, and the more so, from coinciding positions, and act vigorously.

Vrhovec Banquet Speech

LD050014 Moscow TASS in English 2144 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Apr, TASS -- Yugoslavia resolutely comes out for ending the arms race, for real disarmament, and in support of the initiatives aimed at halting the arms race, said Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia. He was speaking here at a dinner in honour of Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, who arrived here for an official friendly visit.

We, Josip Vrhovec said, have received with great attention the proposals advanced by Leonid Brezhnev. They promote the creation of a climate of trust and make a concrete contribution to the cause of averting the nuclear threat looming over Europe.

Yugoslavia, Josip Vrhovec stressed, consistently adheres to the principles of the policy of nonalignment as its general long-term orientation. It is striving to develop equal, mutually beneficial relations with all countries, to cooperate with all progressive and democratic forces of the world for the benefit of stronger universal peace, equality and social progress.

Greeting the Soviet guest, he said that the visit was an expression of friendship between the peoples of the two socialist countries. The foundation of that friendship had been laid down at the time of the Leninist Great October Socialist Revolution and sealed during the difficult freedom struggle waged by the peoples of the two countries against fascist invaders. Your visit, Josip Vrhovec said, also reaffirms the mutual striving and readiness of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia to continue the successful development of bilateral relations. This is the best way for promoting the cause of peace and flourishing of socialism all over the world in the interests of our two peoples. A sound foundation of these relations is created by the full mutual respect for the principles of independence and sovereignty, equality and noninterference recorded in the Belgrade declaration of 1955 and in other documents on the results of the numerous meetings between Josip Broz Tito and Leonid Brezhnev.

Building our relations on this foundation, Josip Vrhovec said, we have achieved considerable results in all fields. A high level of economic cooperation has been attained. The two countries maintain fruitful cooperation in science and technology, in culture and education. Relations between public and political organisations, between our republics and territories are developing successfully.

We are confident, Josip Vrhovec said, that everything that has been achieved demonstrates that there exist good prospects for the future. Of course, there are certain differences between us, divergencies in the approach to certain international issues. But this is a normal phenomenon arising from the specificity of internal life and the international position of our two countries. If we want to give the world a new hope and a greater sense of confidence, Josip Vrhovec went on to say, we must do everything to put an end to the current process of sliding into catastrophe and to restore the process of detente.

It is our firm conviction, Josip Vrhovec stressed, that the positive development of the process started by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is of vital significance for the future of our continent. In this light we also regard the implementation in full of the Final Act and the attainment of accord on the convocation of a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe.

Belgrade Media Coverage

For Belgrade media coverage of the visit to Yugoslavia by USSR Foreign Minister and CPSU Central Committee Politburo Member Andrey Gromyko, including reports on statements by Gromyko on his arrival and at a 4 April banquet, see the Yugoslavia section of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT for 5 April, and subsequent issues.

TASS REPORTS SQUARE IN MOSCOW NAMED AFTER TITO

LD022324 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1456 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Apr (TASS) -- By a decision of the Moscow City Council, a square, which lies at the junction of the Ulitsa Profsoyuznaya and Ulitsa Krasikova in Moscow has been named after Josip Broz Tito.

Today, on one of the houses on the square a memorial tablet was unveiled with the inscription: "The Josip Broz Tito Square is named in memory of the chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, president of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, outstanding activist of the International Communist and workers movement, Josip Broz Tito 1982-1980".

Representatives of party and public organizations of Moscow, as well as the SFRY charge d'affaires to the USSR, participated in the unveiling ceremony.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV, MESSAGE ON HUNGARY ANNIVERSARY

LD021708 Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Apr, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov have congratulated the leaders of the Hungarian people's republic on a national holiday, the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary from the fascist yoke:

"Discharging its mission of liberation" the telegram says, "the Soviet Army drove away the last Hitlerite invaders from Hungarian land on April 4, 1945. The working class, the peasantry and inteligentsia of Hungary, having become masters of their destiny, built under the leadership of the party of communists an advanced socialist state within a historically brief period of time, created a modern industry and highly efficient agriculture and achieved considerable success in the development of science and culture and in raising public welfare.

"The past years were marked by a steady deepening of fruitful mutually-beneficial cooperation between the Soviet Union and Hungary in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life. Soviet-Hungarian friendship, which was born under the banner of the Great October Revolution, has brought together the peoples of our countries into an unbreakable alliance based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

"The life force of this alliance is truly fraternal relations, an identity of views and close cooperation between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party.

The Hungarian People's Republic, being a strong link of the socialist community, is making a considerable contribution to strengthening the cohesion of the fraternal countries to further improving the activities of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The Hungarian People's Republic is consistently pursuing a peaceable foreign policy, is resolutely upholding the concerted line of the socialist states in the world arena and invariably comes out for an improvement of the international situation, for stronger European and world peace. Therein lies the source of the wide and well-deserved recognition of the prestige of the Hungarian People's Republic in the world."

Hungarian Reply

LD022112 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Apr, TASS -- The Hungarian leaders have sent a telegram to Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov, expressing an appreciation for their cordial greetings and good comradely wishes on the occasion of a national holiday, the 37th anniversary of Hungary's liberation.

It is said in the telegram that as a result of heroic battles the victorious Red Army liberated Hungary from the fascist yoke at the price of enormous sacrificies. Thus a new chapter was opened in the history of the Hungarian people. They thus got the opportunity to take their own destiny into their own hands and to step on the road of social progress and of building socialism under the leadership of the working class party.

It is stressed in the telegram that fraternal friendship and all-round fruitful cooperation by the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the Hungarian People's Republic with the CPSU, the world's first socialist state and the Soviet people, the builders of communism, are an important guarantee of the Hungarian people's successes.

"The Hungarian People's Republic together with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community," the telegram says, "is taking an active part in the activities of the Warsaw Treaty Organiztion and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and comes out for stronger unity of the international communist and working class movement, of all progressive social forces, for the fulfillment of the foreign policy aims of the socialist community the triumph of peace and progress and for the preservation of the achievements of detente."

The Hungarian people "actively support the peaceable Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union, a policy which also in the present complicated international situation is aimed at strengthening international peace and security, curbing the arms race, achieving a peaceful settlement of conflicts through negotiations and facilitiating social progress," Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar stress in their telegram.

LEADERS' TALKS WITH POLAND'S PIOTROWSKI REPORTED

PM021455 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Official Report"]

[Text] N.L. Baybakov and N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, have receives C. Piotrowski, Polish minister of mining and the power industry, who was visiting Moscow from 22 through 26 March.

A talk also took place with P.S. Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification. Talks were held at the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry on reciprocal deliveries of mining equipment and its coproduction as well as the further development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between these USSR and Polish sectors. A memorandun was signed by Ministers B.F. Bratchenko and C. Piotrowski.

PZPR SECRETARY WRITES IN KOMMUNIST ON SANCTIONS

LD021238 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Apr, TASS -- "Imperialism is using against Poland its general strategy based on attempts to 'soften' socialist society ideologically by stimulating and organizing groups of anticommunist opposition," Mariam Orzechowski, secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, writes in the first of the CPSU Central Committee's journal KOMMUNIST.

He said that "the imposition of martial law has put an end to open actions by opponents of socialism inside the country and at the same time led to increased attempts by external imperialist forces to interfere in Polish affairs."

"Before December last year President Reagan used to say that the Poles should solve their problems themselves, but when this happened he began to interfere in our internal affairs, while trying to make his NATO allies do the same," the article says.

It is said in the article that one of the indications of a furious international reaction is a considerable lengthening of broadcasting time for the transmission of Polish-language programmes by Western radio stations.

This concerns not only Poland, Marian Orzechowski stresses. "The present propaganda attack is also designed to discredit socialism in the eyes of the public in capitalist countries. This is understood by the majority of communist and workers' parties in the West which, like the French Communist Party, convincingly support our party in its present difficult struggle. All the more surprising is the position adopted by certain parties, especially the Italian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Spain, which in the final count have joined in the cold-war attacks against Poland and existing socialism, while avoiding assessing from class positions the truth about the Polish crisis and the related threat to the interests of peace and social progress on Earth."

TASS REPORTS RESIGNATIONS OF UK OFFICIALS

LD051220 Moscow TASS in English 1211 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] London, 5 Apr, TASS -- It has been officially announced here that Lord Carrington, secretary for foreign and commonwealth affairs of Great Britain, has resigned, reportedly over the British-Argentine conflict. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher accepted his resignation, and the resignations of Humphrey Atkins, deputy foreign secretary, and Minister of State Richard Luce.

FRG'S LAMBSDORFF IN MOSCOW EN ROUTE TO JAPAN

LD021548 Hamburg DPA in German 1507 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Apr (DPA) -- The development of the situation in Poland following the establishment of the military regime places a bigger strain on trade and economic relations than is desirable from Bonn's perspective. This was stated by Federal Economics Minister Otto Count Lambsdorff on Friday in Moscow, where he stopped over on his flight to Japan. Lambsdorff was welcomed by Soviet Deputy Premier Leonid Kostandov.

It was the first German-Soviet meeting of ministers since the visit by state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev to Bonn last November. Following a talk with Kostandov lasting about 1 hour, Lambsdorff said that they had also discussed the future of the gas deal between the Soviet Union and Western Europe. Kostandov is the Soviet chairman of the Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation between the Federal Republic and USSR.

Lambsdorff briefed Kostandov on his talk with the United States concerning the gas deal. The Soviet Union was interested in having "the obstacles overcome as quickly as possible," the federal economics minister added.

Some fears were expressed by the Soviet side that American sanctions on account of Poland could at least delay the construction of the gas pipeline from Western Siberia with Western equipment.

Lambsdorff told a Soviet journalist that the federal government is trying not to allow economic relations to be influenced too much by general political developments. But it also has to be recognized that a separation of economic policy from general politics is not possible.

KOSTIKOV ON ICELAND'S DIFFERENCES OVER U.S. BASE

LD041020 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 Apr, TASS -- Differences have once again become acute within the Icelandic Government over the American military base in Keflavik, reports PRAVDA's Scandinavian correspondent Mikhail Kostikov.

His dispatch says that the Pentagon, which has started reconstruction of the base, is hastily building on its territory new hangars for combat planes. A decision was taken at the same time to build a modern airport in Keflavik, situated close to the capital. The United States promised to pay all the expenditures connected with its construction in case if it will have the airfield under its control during a "crisis situation".

The second cause of the debates in the government is the question of building new oil storages with a capacity of about 65,000 tons on the bank of the Gulf of Helguvik not far from Reykjavik.

"According to the Icelandic press, the Pentagon's plans are that the airbase in Keflavik should also receive a military harbour which could be used for stationing in the future the American nuclear fleet" the dispatch says. "Washington is thus trying to expand its military presence in Iceland under various pretexts and to turn the island into a multi-purpose strike base for implementing its aggressive designs."

TURKISH PROGRESSIVE CITED ON ARRESTS, TORTURE

LD030948 Moscow TASS in English 1027 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Paris, 3 Apr, TASS -- Turkish prisons are now filled with progressive politicians and trade union activists, who are being tortured and killed, according to progressive Turkish lawyer Enis Koskun, general secretary of Turkey's Peace Committee and a member of the World Peace Council.

He managed to leave Turkey at a time when, in late February, authorities ordered to arrest the leaders of the peace committee, and is now staying abroad.

Speaking in an interview with the Paris-based newspaper LIBERATION, Enis Koskun said that the arrested included Mahmut Dikerdem, president of the Peace Committee of Turkey, prominent lawyers, teachers and cultural workers. He stressed that none of them had committed any crime. They were only "guilty" of campaigning for peace but were now kept in military prisons in appalling conditions.

The general secretary of Turkey's Peace Committee said there was no doubt that inmates in Turkish prisons were being regularly tortured. But along with the killings of peace workers in jails by means of torture, wholesale murders were also committed in the streets, which the authorities described as "clashes with the forces of public order." They had already resulted in the death of 500 persons, Enis Koskun said.

FINNISH BUSINESSMAN CITED ON USSR COOPERATION

LD051012 Moscow TASS in English 0726 GMT 5 Apr 82

["Soviet-Finnish Cooperation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Apr, TASS -- "Way back in the 1950's Soviet orders made a good basis for the development of our shipbuilding," PRAVDA's Helsinki correspondent Mikhail Kostikov was told by Tankmar Horn, chairman of the board of the "Wartsila" concern. "Today, too, they play a decisive role because they account for one half of our business. Firm and stable contacts with your country not only keep our production units busy and help to increase the number of jobs but also make it possible to improve technology and to boost output. The West sometimes tries to call into question the benefit we derive from our contacts with the Soviet Union and comes up with all sorts of tales for the purpose. Such claims, however, stand no criticism and have been prompted, in my view, just by envy."

"Extending our relations with the Soviet Union, we have now achieved good results in production, which helps us to resist in many respects the crisis phenomena that have gripped all the West."

Much importance is attached today "to the problem that is common to our Soviet partners and us alike, that of preserving the current high level of trade and economic contracts, using for the purpose the considerable reserves that are available," Tankman Horn said. "The latter include, in particular, the possibility to further develop co-production and to enlarge the range of mutually supplied products, and also cooperation on the markets of third countries."

There are quite a few possibilities provided for by the low-term programme for the development and extension of trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries up to 1995 that was adopted in 1977 and specified three years later. The implementation of the programme, particularly as far as the joint consumption of major industrial, power and other important projects on the territories of both countries are concerned, is bringing increasingly important results which grow from one year to the next.

TASS SCORES U.S. VETO OF UN RESOLUTION ON ISRAEL

LD032138 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] New York, 3 Apr, TASS -- The United States has for the [word indistinct] time openly challenged the world community by preventing the U.N. Security Council from adopting a resolution which condemns the policy of the Israeli authorities which started bloody terror on the occupied West Bank of the River Jordan in recent weeks.

A draft prepared by the delegations of Arab countries at the United Nations and submitted to the council by Jordan condemns the violations by Israel of rights and liberties of the inhabitants of the occupied territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Having vetoed the draft resolution, the United States has once again exposed itself before the whole of the international community as a cynical accomplice of the aggressors and murderers, as arch-enemies of the Arab peoples.

The United States was the only country to vote against the proposed resolution. It is noteworthy that the United States vetoed the resolution one hour after it had used the right of veto at the previous meeting of the council discussing the escalation of U.S. armed interference in Central America. The results of the voting vividly confirmed the conclusions made by the participants in the discussion of the situation in the West Bank of the River Jordan at the Security Council, conclusions to the effect that the sweet talk of U.S. leaders about their alleged striving for peace in the Middle East was nothing but a screen concealing aggressive imperialist designs of Washington with regard to the Mid-Eastern region.

An overwhelming majority of delegations who spoke in the council described the Reagan administration as an accomplice in the crimes perpetrated by Israel on the occupied territories. The results of the discussion at the Security Council have once again demonstrated the abyssmal differences between U.S. imperialists and an overwhelming majority of states.

At the time when the council completed the discussion of the matter a mass demonstration was held outside the building of the UN Headquarters. The demonstrators (?branded) with shame the criminal collusion between Washington and Tel Aviv and demanded that the community of nations take the most resolute measures to punish the aggressor and its patrons.

Accomplice in Crimes

LD041330 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Excerpts] New York, 4 Apr, TASS -- The United States has made another challenge to the entire world community foiling the adoption at the U.N. Security Council of a resolution denouncing the policy of the Israeli authorities which unleashed bloody terror in recent weeks in the occupied Arab territories.

The overwhelming majority of speakers described the Reagan administration as an accomplice in the crimes perpetrated by Israel in the occupied territories. "We believe that the United States fully shares responsibility for the worsening of the situation in the occupied territories and in the Middle East on the whole," said Syria's permanent representative to the United Nations Diallah al-Fattal. "It is perfectly obvious that without military, economic and financial assistance and diplomatic support which the United States renders Israel, Tel Aviv could not follow the bandit policy in the region."

In the Middle East, like in other regions, the United States embarked on the course of escalating its military presence and creating new military bases, Awad Burwin, the head of the Libyan mission at the United Nations, said at the council's session. As to the rights of the Palestinians, the United States simply ignores this matter.

The Middle East course has nothing in common with the efforts to achieve peace, said Zehdi Terzi, permanent observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the United Nations. Israel launched reprisals against my people, while Washington only continues to send new armaments to Tel Aviv.

ARGENTINE-UK CONFLICT IN FALKLAND ISLANDS

'Tension Rising'

LD041106 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1028 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] London, 4 April (TASS) -- Tension is rising in connection with the Anglo-Argentine conflict surrounding the Falkland Islands, which have been occupied by Argentinian troops. Two-thirds of all the British fleet's warships are heading for the South Atlantic. The atomic submarine Superb, moving toward the Falkland Islands (the Malvinas) was last reported to be only 250 kilometers from Buenos Aires. A detachment of 24 ships has left its base at Gibraltar and is sailing toward Ascension Island, where Britain's naval forces are concentrating. A squadron of 41 ships led by the aircraft carrier Invincible will sail for Ascension Island on Monday. The aircraft carrier Hermes, the helicopter carrier Intrepid, guided missile destroyers and landing craft with large marine forces onboard are also part of the armada. British military transport aircraft are delivering ammunition, fuel, provisions, and medical supplies to Ascension Island through an air bridge.

New York, 4 April (TASS) -- At a Security Council emergency session, called in connection with the deterioration of the situation in which the Falkland Islands are, a resolution has been adopted which contains a demand for an immediate halt to hostile actions, and an appeal to the Governments of Argentina and Great Britain to resolve the crisis through diplomatic means and to respect the aims and principles of the UN.

As the American agency AP has reported, President Leopoldo Galtieri of Argentina has told journalists in Buenos Aires that the Government of Argentina does not intend to renounce its historic rights to the Malvina Islands and will not hesitate even to go to war with Britain.

Argentina Rejects UN Resolution

LD041856 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Since the armed forces of Argentina seized the Falklands earlier in the week its conflict with Britain has been growing worse. Both nations have claimed the islands for 150 years. A British task force, of two-thirds of the royal warships [as heard] is on its way to the South Atlantic. The Argentine authorities have rejected a Security Council resolution for pulling out their troops from the islands and have warned London that they will use armed strength to repel attempts at restoring British control of the territory. The Security Council has urged the two sides to settle their conflict in a peaceful way. At the Council meeting on Saturday the chief Soviet delegate, Oleg Troyanovskiy, said that the Falkland issue is part of the problem of decolonization of the last territories that were seized in the past by colonial powers.

Argentine Defense Preparation

LD050920 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] New York, 5 Apr, TASS -- An active preparation for defence in the event of a possible invasion by the British Marines is under way in the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands occupied by Argentine troops last Friday. According to reports reaching here, thousands of Argentine soldiers, heavy tanks and armoured personnel carriers have been brought to the archipelago.

The aspect of the administrative centre of this territory, which has long been disputed by Argentina and British, changed within hours. Port Stanley, or Puerto Rivero as it is now called, is rapidly turning into a military fortress.

Army units have blocked all approaches to it. In various areas one can see radars and machine-gun nests. The new governor of the Islands, Argentine General Menendez, has emphasized that the army will respect the rights of British subjects residing in the islands and that they will be able to evacuate if they opt to do so.

As Nicanor Costa Mendez, Argentine minister of foreign affairs, stated in an interview with journalists, his country intends to seek a "diplomatic" solution to the conflict provided hostile actions are ended and negotiations are started.

U.S. 'Increasingly Involved'

LD021230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 2 Apr 82

[From the 'International Diary' program presented by Oleg Blinov and Anatoly Doronin]

[Text] The Argentine 25 May aircraft carrier with landing party of 1,500 on board and accompanied by a dozen warships is approaching the Falkland Islands, the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency reports. This dispatch came in following a report from New York on the latest session of the UN Security Council. The participants called on Argentina and Great Britain to refrain from using force of the threat of force in solving the question of ownership of the Falkland Islands. As is known, from the British side the nuclear submarine Superb is heading for the islands with a detachment of warships.

The United States is becoming more actively involved in the development of the Falkland crisis. As is reported from Buenos Aires, the U.S. ambassador in Argentine has already held two meetings with the country's minister of foreign affairs. In view of observers, the United States is trying to use the quarrel between Argentina and Britain to strengthen its own position in the South Atlantic. As is known, from the Falkland Islands one can control means of access to the Antarctic, communications between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans and also the entire South Atlantic zone right as far as Africa.

Television Reportage

LD042310 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 4 Apr 82

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by political observer I. Fesunenko]

[Text] In South America, relations are becoming exacerbated between Britain and Argentina. The affair has all but reached armed conflict. The reason is the long-standing dispute between these countries over the Falkland Islands which are located in the southwest of the Atlantic Ocean and which Argentina calls the Malvinas.

You are looking at British naval vessels and the British governor of the Falkland Islands whose whole appearance demonstrates the steadfast resolve to defend the archipelago from the encroachments of Argentines. This dispute has been going on since 1833 when the British took possession of the islands. The British lion has long since lost its teeth. Almost all its former colonies and dominions have won independence but the former ruler of the waves is stubbornly clinging to this tiny fragment of its once great colonial empire.

A British naval vessel approached the islands in order to expel several dozen Argentines who decided to raise their national flag on one of the islands of the archipelago. However, a whole squadron -- five Argentine naval vessels including two missile carriers -- was dispatched from Buenos Aires to help their fellow countrymen.

The British Government stated that it does not intend to give way and in its turn sent a nuclear submarine and a group of auxiliary naval vessels to the South Atlantic.

The situation is becoming exacerbated. The debate was brought to the Security Council. In the last few days a report came in that Argentine Armed Forces have already occupied the archipelago. We shall see how events develop further.

Historical-Geographical Report

PY031403 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 0000 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] In recent days the Argentine and British Governments have sent warships to the area of the Malvinas Islands in the South Atlantic. These islands are now considered to be in Great Britain's possession. Argentina questions Great Britain's right to keep these islands under its dominion.

Now listen to a short historical-geographical report on the Malvinas Islands: area, 12,000 square kilometers; population, more than 2,000 inhabitants; administrative center, Port Stanley; and religion, Protestant.

The Malvinas Islands serve as a strategic, important base for Great Britain in the South Atlantic. The islands were discovered early in the 16th century. They were first settled by the French in 1764. In 1766, France sold these islands to Spain, who kept them until early in the 19th century. In the 1820s the islands came under Argentine control. In 1833 they were taken by British forces which landed on the island. The problem as to who owns the island has been discussed on several occasions at the UN General Assembly, which urged both countries to hold talks to reach a peaceful settlement of the problem.

The Malvinas economy is primarily based on sheep raising, yet the people also hunt sea animals. Large oilfields have been discovered on the Malvinas Continental Shelf.

Relations Severed, UK Mobilizes

LD031418 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] London, 3 Apr, TASS -- Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington yesterday announced Britain's rupture of diplomatic relations with Argentina. The decision was taken after Argentinian Armed Forces had captured the Falkland (or Malvines as Argentinians call them) Islands, the South Sandwich Islands and the island of South Georgia, exiled the British governor and British mariners from the Falkland Islands to Uruguay and renamed the islands' administrative centre Port Stanley as Puerto Rivero, in honour of Antonio Rivero, who attempted armed resistance to the British when they announced the Falkland archipelago as their colony in 1833.

In a comment on the British-Argentinian conflict, the FINANCIAL TIMES says the Tory government is facing a most serious political crisis. The Cabinet held three emergency meetings yesterday to discuss the situation.

The newspaper believes that John Nott's future as defence secretary may be in danger as there is considerable strain between the Foreign Office and the Defence Ministry over the attitude Britain should take.

In a BBC television interview, the British foreign secretary stressed the government would try to settle the conflict by diplomatic means.

A BBC political analyst said, however, that the beginning of combat activities seemed a probable prospect. Some ministers admitted privately that, unless the Argentinians were defeated, the vitality of the conservative Thatcher government might be in question. There was talk that Lord Carrington and John Nott might have to resign, he added.

The GUARDIAN says the Third Airborne Regime has been brought to a state of combat readiness. A large naval task force has been mobilized in Portsmouth. Soldiers at several military bases are ready to set out. Military transport planes were taking off all day yesterday from military aerodromes in an unknown direction. The House of Commons meets today for an extraordinary session, the first of its kinds since the Suez crisis.

Meanwhile, the British nuclear submarine Superb is reported by the press to be approaching the Falkland Islands. A unit of 19 fighting ships and 6 support ships are sailing in the same direction from the Mediterranean. A state of higher combat readiness has been announced in the British Navy. The DAILY EXPRESS says the naval command is planning to send another fleet of 40 naval ships to the Falkland Islands, including the aircraft carrier Invincible and helicopter carrier Intrepid. The latter carries a 1,000-strong marine brigade.

Peaceful Settlement Called For

LD030634 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] New York, 3 Apr, TASS -- Frank Abdullah (Trinidad and Tobago), chairman of the U.N. Special Committee on Decolonization, has called for a peaceful settlement of tension that has arisen in the area of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. A statement circulated by him expresses deep concern over the developments there and emphasizes the need to regrain from attempts at solving the problem by force or by a threat of the use of force.

In accordance with the provisions of the U.S. Charter and the Declaration of the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the statement points out the question of the status of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands has been on the agenda of the decolonization committee ever since it was set up. The U.N. General Assembly at its 20th, 28th and 31st sessions adopted resolutions calling for talks between the Governments of Argentina and Britain for the purpose of looking for ways for a peaceful settlement of this problem.

URUGUAYAN REGIME REQUESTS OAS SUMMIT MEETING

LD031450 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 3 Apr 82

["Washington Putting Together Gorilla Alliance" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Apr, TASS -- The Uruguayan dictatorial regime has officially requested the Organisation of American States to convene an OAS summit meeting. EFE news agency reports from Montevideo that, according to Uruguyan Foreign Minister Estanislao Valdes Otero, it should concentrate on discussing "disarmament and peace-making" in Central America.

Formally, the conference proposal comes from Uruguay. But it was perceived in Latin America as part of the feverish U.S. diplomatic effort to rally the most reactionary regimes of the Western Hemisphere for a joint offensive against the liberation struggles in Central America.

The Reagan administration's aggressiive actions in the region, first of all the active support it accords to the anti-people junta in El Salvador as well as the hostile intrigues against Cuba and Nicaragua, have triggered off a massive protest movement mounting all over the world, including the United States itself.

Therefore, Washington would clearly prefer to use its placemen, the pro-American dictatorships in Latin Ameica, to strangle the liberation movements sweeping Central America rather than use its own armed forces for a direct armed intervention there.

The reactionary regimes in Guatemala and Honduras, El Salvador's and Nicaragua's neighbours, were earlier assigned the mission of working towards the goals of U.S. policy in Latin America. It was no chance that it was a representative of Honduras, turned into a Pentagon's and the CIA's jumping board for subversion against Nicaragua, that used a recent session of the OAS permanent council in the U.S. capital for making slanderous attacks on the Nicaraguan Government and putting forward demagogical plans for a "settlement" in the region, which had obviously been drafted by the United States.

Now, Washington is trying to expand this peculiar alliance, bringing together Central American "guerrillas," by making reactionary regimes in the southern part of the hemisphere join it as well. Judging by all appearances, the OAS summit is designed to serve exactly this aim. Chile's fascist dictator Pinochet, one of the Reagan administration's most obedient servants in Latin America, immediately backed Montevideo's proposal for the conference.

Most of the Latin American states, however, oppose Washington's interventionist course and declare that the peoples in Central America should be allowed to decide their destinies themselves. This makes the ground very shaky under the U.S. plans for a "holy alliance" to suppress the people's liberation struggle in the Western Hemisphere.

U.S. VETOES UN RESOLUTION ON C. AMERICA

LD031430 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Report by TASS correspondents Valentin Vasilets and Yevgeniy Menkes]

[Text] Nicaragua, 3 Apr, TASS -- The United States does not intend to abandon the use of any methods of interference right up to the use of armed force with regard to Central-American and Caribbean countries which are unwilling to obey its diktat.

Only in this way one can view the results of the discussion at the U.N. Security Council of the question of Washington's increasing interference in Central America. The Council's meeting was called at the request of Nicaragua. The U.S. delegation by putting a veto, blocked the passage of a resolution calling "to refrain from direct, indirect, overt or covert use of force with regard to any Central-American or Caribbean country."

The indisputable universally-accepted norms of international relations proved unacceptable to the Reagan administration. In any case Washington obviously does not deem it necessary to reckon with them in Central America which he regards as its undivided fief.

At the U.N. Security Council the United States found itself in utter isolation: It was the only country to vote against the draft. Even such close ally as Britain and Zaire, which is dependent on U.S. financial aid, abstained. The other members of the council voted for the draft resolution.

Washington's policy of imperial haughtiness and its attempts at reviving the big-stick diplomacy in an overt form were firmly rebuffed at the U.N. Security Council. Emphasized at the meeting was the intolerability of the situation when Nicaragua and a number of other states in Central Amerca become victims of systematic subversive operations organized by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Speaking in conclusion of the discussion, Miguel d'Escoto, Nicaraguan minister of foreign affairs, stressed again that his government is deeply convinced of the existence of Washington's plans to overthrow the present regime in the country and to replace it with a tyranny the type of the Somoza one. He again reaffirmed that Nicaragua is ready to enter into negotiations with the United States for a settlement of contentious matters. He supported the Mexican President's proposals on that score, a proposal to which Washington never gave a reply.

Nicaraguan Statement

LD031446 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Managua, 3 Apr, TASS -- Along with all nations, Nicaragua expresses its profound apprehensions of U.S. attempts to impede the implementation of those principles of the UN Charter that provide for peaceful ways of settling conflicts on the basis of non-application of force or threats to use it, says a statement issued by the Nicaraguan Government's ruling junta. The junta strongly condemned the United States for having used its right of veto at the UN Security Council to block a resolution on the critical situation in Central America.

The statement says that the U.S. moves have again demonstrated to the world that this country is not looking for a peaceful settlement in Central America. They have confirmed the Nicaraguan Government's justified concern about the mounting threat of aggression in the region. The U.S. posture poses a direct threat to the peoples of Central America, it adds.

The Nicaraguan Government, it goes on to say, declares that it reserves the right to submit the issue for discussion at the UN General Assembly, in search of peace and stability in the region. The ruling junta of the Nicaraguan Government noted that twelve out of the fifteen Security Council members had voted for the resolution, and expressed its gratitude to all the governments that had thus supported peace and non-interference in the affairs of Central America.

The statement urged the world public to demand that the United States renounce its power policy in Central America. The American Government should at least display a sense of responsibility and start talks for the sake of peace and security in the region, the statement stresses.

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BREZHNEV SAID SUFFERING FROM CIRCULATION TROUBLE

OW040430 Tokyo KYODO in English 0412 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 Apr, KYODO -- Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev is being hospitalized near the Kremlin for treatment of blood circulation trouble in his leg, East European sources here said Saturday.

The sources did not say how serious the interruption in the blood circulation was or in which leg of the 75-year-old Soviet leader the trouble was occuring.

But Western observers here believe the illness could be serious in view of the fact that Yugoslavian President Josip Tito died two years ago after fighting illness, which was at first described also as interruption in blood circulation in the leg.

Brezhnev is understood to have been hospitalized shortly after he delivered a speech at the Central Asian city of Tashkent about 10 days ago.

Since then, various speculations spread as to the nature of his illness, including heart trouble, arteriosclerosis, and cancer of the chin.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER'S 3 APR DEATH REPORTED

LD051104 Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 Apr, TASS -- Igor Zemskov, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, prominent Soviet diplomat, died on April 3, at the age of 60. His death, says an obituary signed by Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders, is a heavy loss to the Soviet diplomatic service.

From 1944 to the last days of his life Zemskov was working within the system of the USSR Foreign Ministry where he worked his way up from a rank and file official to general secretary of the Foreign Ministry, deputy minister and chairman of the USSR Commission on UNESCO Affairs. He took an active part in international conferences and talks and was a prominent figure in science. He was a professor, head of a chair of the Diplomatic Academy of the USSR Foreign Ministry, the author of a number of major scientific works and publications on the history of international relations and Soviet foreign policy.

Zemskov was elected a delegate of the 25th and 26th congresses of the CPSU. He was awarded the Orders of Lenin and of the October Revolution, two orders of the Red Banner of Labour, the Friendship of the Peoples Order and medals.

COSMOS EARTH SATELLITES LAUNCHED 1,2 APRIL

Cosmos 1346

LD011430 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Apr, TASS -- The Soviet Union launched the Cosmos-1346 artificial satellite of the Earth on March 31, 1982.

The sputnik carries scientific equipment intended for further studies of outer space.

The sputnik's orbit has the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 97.6 minutes; maximum distance from the surface of the Earth (apogee) -- 675 kilometres; minimum distance from the surface of the Earth (perigee) -- 623 kilometres; inclination of orbit -- 81 degrees.

Besides scientific equipment the spuntnik has a radio system for the precise measurement of orbit elements and a radio telemetry system for transmitting to Earth data on the functioning of the instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment on board the satellite is operating normally.

Cosmos 1347

LD021544 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Apr, TASS -- An artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1347 was launched in the Soviet Union today to continue the space exploration programme. The initial period of its revolution is 89.7 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the Earth is 364 kilometres, the minimum -- 181 kilometres, the inclination of the orbit -- 70.4 degrees.

The equipment aboard the sputnik is functioning normally.

OREOL 3 CARRIES FRENCH-MADE MICROCOMPUTER

LD030654 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 Apr, TASS -- Over 500 communication sessions have been held with the Soviet-French satellite Oreol-3 since it was put into orbit on September 21, 1982, writes "MN Information" [Moscow News Information].

A great amount of information has been received over the six months.

The satellite continues research initiated by the previous Oreol-1 and Oreol-2 satellites.

But unlike the earlier satellites, the Oreol-3 carries a microcomputer built by French specialists. It collects information from all instruments installed aboard the satellite, submits it to preliminary processing and prepares it for transmission back to Earth. It may be used to control the work of scientific instruments.

Oreol-3 contributes towards the study of magnetic storms and polar lights and the state of the ionosphere.

Polar lights are seen by present-day scientists as giant plasma explosions occurring at great distances from the Earth. During such occurrences the plasma of near-Earth space is heated to tens of millions of degrees. To date scientists have failed to create a lasting, quiet, sufficiently hot plasma in terrestrial laboratories.

The processes taking place in space adjacent to the Earth are mutually conditioned. It is very important therefore to obtain the fullest possible information of the state of the atmosphere and magnetosphere as well as of any changes, taking place especially during plasma explosions. The Oreol-3 flight will help in the study of these phenomena.